PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 29 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign-board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1923			
3rd	February	MALWA ...	10,941
10th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th	,,	MACEDONIA†	11,080
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th	,,	CHINA*	7,952
24th	,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th	April	MALWA	10,941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA	11,080
5th	May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY	7,893
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th	,,	CHINA*	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about		Steamers.	Tons.
1923.			
2nd	February	WARFIELD*	6,060
16th	,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th	March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th	,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th	,,	MATIANA	8,909
13th	April	MULBERA	9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA	8,983
11th	May	DUMANA	6,600
25th	,,	MERKARA	8,285

*Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
24th	February	SOUDAN
3rd	March	SICILIA
28th	April	SOUDAN
31st	May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923. 9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Febry	VASNA	Bussra via Karachi
3rd ,,	LINGA	6-30 P. M. Karachi via K'war 10-30 A. M.
5th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
7th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
8th ,,	BARPETA	Busra via K'war and Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 125.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	16th February 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Murorsa Maru.	Y Watanabe	5354	20 Jan.	3 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito	6029	28 Jan.	10 ,,
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Wakasa Maru	S. Hosokawa	6083	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 6,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,880
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mozambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau,
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

KATOL STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Re. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djecja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR LIFE INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3600.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES.

Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope. Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:— Darukhana, Mazagaon.
Telephone 2457.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from de..y.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:— Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend	declared 1921	20%
Dividend	declared 1922	30%
Dividend	declared previous years	15—20%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-2/- per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 50, knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED—An intelligent INDIAN LADY as COMPANION, free from incumbrances. Apply Post Box No. 3155, Bombay 3.
A R6306

WANTED—A competent GODOWN KEEPER, having knowledge of Mill and Gin Stores Line. Apply to P. O. Box No: 235.
A. R.6292.

WANTED—A SALESMAN. Apply KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY between 2 and 6 p.m. 9, Anant Wadi Cathedral Street, Bombay 2.
A. R.6303.

WANTED.—Several CLERKS, pay Rs. 60. Only young men must apply personally to the MANAGER, The Inland and Foreign Service Securing Bureau, Sayana Building, No. 2, Lohar Street.
A R6317

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a Local Mill with good experience in the line. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 8992, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15591

WANTED by a large European Firm, a HINDU SALESMAN to operate upcountry. Must be a good English correspondent and be able to speak Hindustani, Guzerathi and Marathi. Apply Box No. 8993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15592

WANTED.—Qualified ENGINEERS, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMAN and CLERKS. Pay according to qualifications, apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Rewa State, REWA.
A 15546

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Qualified and Experienced ENGINEER to erect large Mill engine, Lancashire boilers, millwrighting and pipe work. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 8982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
15549

WANTED—An experienced P. E. (Passed) strong in Mathematics as an ASSISTANT MASTER in the High School, Palanpur Pay Rs. 50-5-100; binding for two years' essential. Only those who have passed the first year examination in Arts need apply with copies of testimonials, etc. to THE HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School; Palanpur.
A. R.6285.

WANTED—MATRICULATED or GRADUATE HINDOO LADY to act as companion to and teach two grown up girls in Bania family. One knowing music and needle work preferred. Apply stating terms to DR. P. T. KOTHARY, Junagadh (Kathiawar.)
A 15530

WANTED by a large European Firm, a Senior PARSEE SALESMAN for work in Bombay. Must have considerable general office experience including correspondence and administration in addition to salesmanship. Must be capable of supervising junior salesman operating up-country. A good salary will be paid to a really capable man. Apply to Box No. 8990, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15571

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

WANTED—For a Commercial College from 1-5-23; (1) An M. A. in English, who can efficiently teach English Literature upto the B.A. Standard; (2) A B. Comb. who can efficiently teach B. Comb. Classes; (3) A Dharama-Sikshik, an English-knowing Acharaya or Shastri who must have specialised in Dharma-Shastra; (4) A Hostel Superintendent. He must have a thorough experience of hostel work. Pay according to qualifications Apply stating terms to RAMJIWANLAL BHARGAVA, 20 Zero, Road, Bahadarganj, Allahabad.
A R6283

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An influential SOLICITOR recently passed wantns engagement either as a paid assistant or as a partner in a well established firm of solicitors on reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 8985. Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B. R.6279.

WANTED.—More TUTIONS in English upto Matric. Girls preferred. Apply Box No. 8994, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

BANGALORE.—TO LET "LISMOYLE", a superb Bungalow on the High Ground, highly furnished, extensive compound, beautiful gardens, garages. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply D. G. NAYLOR, 6, Infantry Road, Bangalore.
C R6302

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
D 15470

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated puccasuit fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet, with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

TO LET—For Banks and Offices (also available in partitioned floor areas of 500 to 800 sq. feet Rent Rs. 500 and upwards GULESTAN a new lofty and handsome building in business centre with unique position. Five floors and a basement, situated on No. 6, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay opposite Improvement Trust Offices. Ready for occupation. GROUND FLOOR specially suitable for two large Banks equipped with two strong rooms fitted with Chatwood fire and burglar-proof Standard Treasury steel doors. A BASEMENT and four more UPPER FLOORS for OFFICES. FLOOR and BASEMENT paved with Carara marble slabs and fitted with Doulton Sanitaryware, electric lights and fans, and one Strong Room as described above. Lift for 7 passengers. For further particulars apply PESTONJI D. PATEL on the premises.
C. R.6281.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825
4

FOR SALE—Second-hand HARRISON'S CIRCULAR SOCK-KNITTING MACHINES and SPARE PARTS. For particulars please write to AKBER MOORAJ. 147, Nishanpada Road, Bombay, 9.
K R6290

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousand Spindles New RING FRAMES, gauge 1 3/5," complete preparations, immediate delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6084

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860.) Please apply to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, M.D. (Homoeo.), Principal, for prospectus to learn and secure diplomas of Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.
M R6248

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag District, South India.
R6141

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A quantity of TRIMMINGS from steel circles, also broken Rice Bowls can be had at works free for immediate removal. For full particulars apply early to Box No. 8988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
15569

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.
T C15574B

RS. 50 and upwards.—A chance for persons desirous of owning a Typewriter. We have a number of machines for your selection. No reasonable offer refused. WARDEN & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331.
T 15526

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7¼ yds. by 24 in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

SPORTS.

THE MOST RELIABLE TIPS.—NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO. Bombay Races, 1st Meeting, Sat 3rd Feb. As usual 3 Winners and 4 places only will be given for Rs. 5. Previous results will convince you. It has been a record. Cent per cent. Available Race day's only 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Try this golden opportunities. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind ROSE & CO., Fort.
S C15568

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., notified on the 24th instant, to be held on Thursday, the 1st February, will be held at the UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to confirm the following resolution as a special resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank held on Thursday, the 18th January, 1923.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share to Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each, out of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-8-0 paid up shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 15 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 35 per share."

By Order of the Board,
B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
C15512

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OLIVER TYPEWRITERS.

I have pleasure in advising the appointment of—
THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER AGENCY
Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
as the SOLE SELLING AGENTS for the OLIVER TYPEWRITERS in WESTERN INDIA. All enquiries regarding Oliver-Typewriters should in future be addressed to the above.

PERCIVAL H. REED,
Chief Representative for India,
For Oliver Typewriter Co., Ltd., London.
2nd February, 1923.
R6310

RED CROSS WEEK.

IT IS NOTIFIED FOR INFORMATION that all individuals and firms having claims against the Bombay Red Cross Fete and Bombay Red Cross Week should submit them to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, 1923, from which date the accounts will be closed and no further claims will be considered.

J. E. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.
C15593

THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

ON the 30th January, 1923, the Board of Directors dispensed with the services of George A. Hartland and he has ceased to be the General Manager of the Company from that date. He has no authority to do any act in the name of or on behalf of the Company.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1923.
C15594

NOTICE.

THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER CO., LTD.

THE PUCCA TRANSFER RECEIPTS Nos. 205, 445, 450, 536 for forty-five shares Nos. 79572 to 79576, 96918 to 96922, 39308 to 39317, 21106 to 21130, of the above company standing in the name Mr. Motilal Gopallal Desai, have been lost. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the Registered Office of the Company at 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate Receipts will be issued to the above named shareholder.

SABNIS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
R6211

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for sinking in this town a dozen tube wells of about one hundred feet depth. If the scheme is a success, more wells are likely to be sunk.

A. NAYANAR,
President.
Municipal Office,
Nagercoil.
19th January, 1923.
C15544

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the resolutions mentioned in the notice dated 5th January, 1923, having been passed at the Extraordinary General meeting of the shareholders held this day, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on Friday the 2nd February, 1923 at 4 p.m. (S T.) at the Company's Registered Office, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay to confirm the said resolutions as special Resolutions.

By order of the Board,
KARSONDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
16th January, 1923.
C15447

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE JURISDICTION.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL PURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3093 of 1920.

RAMKRISHNA BHAI THAKUR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

M. K. HEERAMANECK and (2) BAPUJI RUSTOMJI KERAWALLA both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, both of them carrying on business at Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of December, 1920, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Three thousand three hundred and nine and annas eleven for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 14th day of March 1921, the following moveable property namely, old China glassware, Curios &c was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 17th day of July, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction on Thursday the 15th day of February, 1923, at 4 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) at Bake House Lane, Medows Street, Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs and interest and costs of previous execution and of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of the sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1923.
TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
15596

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2626 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 23rd day of June 1922.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V. rr, 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r, 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

ATARULREHMAN AHSANNULLA, of Bombay Mahomeden Inhabitant, a Cutlery Merchant, his registered address with the Plaintiff Company being c/o S. H. Mahamed Shaffi Mahamed Raffi, 199 Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in the Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rupees 1,099-7-0 with further interest on the allotment and call moneys at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st of January, 1922 upto payment, the costs of this Suit and such further and other relief as in the circumstances may seem fit to this Honourable Court.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of March, 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July 1922.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15597

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5524 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 6th day of December, 1922.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V. rr, 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r, 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

J. D. CHOTHIA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Altemount Road, outside the Fort, Dental Surgeon ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

THOMAS EDWARD CARR, of England Christian Inhabitant, carrying on business as Dental Surgeon at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,700 and the costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of February, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of December, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of December, 1922.
Messrs. CHITNIS & KANGA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15589

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

LAXMIDAS RAWJI TAIRSEE ..... Plaintiff
vs.
YESHWANT GOPINATH NARWEKAR ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, 1923, at the hour of Five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcel of lands situate, lying and being at Adne and Bhatane, Bassein Taluka, Sub-District of Agashi, District Thana, and bearing Survey No. as under:—

Names	Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres.
PROPERTY AT ADNE.				
Kamath	397	176	2	1, 29½
Sasa Navana ..	406	184	1	2, 7½
Ambodala	420	194	1 to 4	6, 28½
Ambodala	420	194	1 to 2	6, 15½
Chiknepara	422	195	1 to 3	7, 18½
Khairidevichi ..	423	196	1	4, 10½
Khairidevichi ..	423	196	1 to 3	0, 35½
Ambodala	425	198	3	0, 2½
Ambodala at Adne ..	425	198	½	0-23½
Ambodala ..	426	199	1	7, 6
Chikanepura	431	200	1 to 10	3, 36½
Chikanepura	431	200	1 to 7	0,28½
Kamath	433	202	1	14, 6
Dhondakhairi ..	483	206	3	0, 2½
Khairidevichi ..	452	207	1	1,9½
Chikora	482	212	13/14	1,14
Middle Aillock ..	502	222	2	0,32
PROPERTY AT BHATANE.				
Waviache Ukasa at Bhatane	19	7	1	1, 11¾
Wava	43	17	1	2,26½
Kokare Bassain Taluka	325	203	1	0,19½
„ „ Thana Dist	618	355	5	1

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1922.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
15384

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

CITATION.
To accept or refuse Probate.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

TO the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY: We do command You, that You do peremptorily Cite Manishanker Khushaldas Joshi, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Thakur Damodar Jeram, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, who resided at Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort, doing business in shares deceased, to appear before the Testamentary Judge in Chambers in the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1923, then and there to accept or refuse Probate thereof; or to show cause, if any, he hath why ADMINISTRATION to the PROPERTY and CREDITS, of the said Deceased should not be granted to Purshotam Damodar Kapadia, one of the sons of the said deceased and that You do moreover intimate unto the said Manishanker Khushaldas Joshi that We shall, in case he, she or they do not appear, and show good cause to the contrary, then and there proceed to grant ADMINISTRATION in the PROPERTY, and CREDITS, of the said Deceased to the said Purshotam Damodar Kapadia or make such other order as may seem fit and what You shall do herein You shall duly certify with these presents unto OUR said COURT.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, the 26th Twenty-sixth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

The 30th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. KHAMBATA and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(True Copy.)
KHAMBATA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15590

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SOKABAI YESSU VELINKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Dancing Girl, at the time of her death residing at Bhatwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

DHONDUBAI SOKABAI VELINKAR and PIROJBAI SOKABAI VELINKAR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Dancing Girls, by profession, residing at Bhatwadi, two of the executresses according to the tenor of the Will, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Registrar.

The 24th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15597

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of February, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the seaside), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Devji Canji, rich plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side boards, dinner wagons, carpets, electric hall and table lamps, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suites, rich cabinets, mirror back chiffoniers, corner cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet tone Cottage piano, English ice box, single iron bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, teapoys, hat-stand, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of N. Dexey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY, RIVETS, GUM, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account of the concerned.

197 Bags Mild Steel round rivets, each one cwt. of Belgium make.

12 cases stationery containing writing pads and Boxes as per Invoice of William Ritchie and Sons Ltd.

By order of the concerned.

2 bundles Manila rope about 23 cwt. (of 2 inch.)

5 cases each 30 boxes German make Carbon Paper foolscap size.

1 lot best English and American Machinist Tools.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2561 of 1922 (Magniram v/s. Umedchand).

5 Bags Gum.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landau.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ranchordas Bhawan, Transferee of the Mortgage herein and on account and risk of Chimbai a widow and Sole Surviving Administratrix of the property and credits of Madhu Khandu, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of August 1920 between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the undermentioned property on FRIDAY 16th February 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (now redeemed) together with stables and dwelling house standing thereon situate on West side of Haines Road, Bombay and containing about 1,020 square yards registered under Collector's Old Survey No. 119 New No. B-1/13622 and New Survey No. 1-B/3498 and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4427 (1), 4427 (2), 4428 and 4429. Street Nos. 284A, 286 and 288 and bounded on the North and West by property belonging to Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., on the South by a well belonging to the said Company and on the East by Haines Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the Transferee at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, MARBLE STATUES AND PILLARS, OIL PAINT, WASH BASINS, GAS GLOBES, ELECTRIC FANS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th February 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture such as drawing rooms sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables office tables, racks teapoys sideboard cupboards book stands; Chesterfield sofas; safes etc. etc.

By order of B N Lang, Es., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Thakorlal Maneeklal and anr. (Insolvents):—
48 Bags of dry date.
(2) Chaturbhuj Bhimsey (Insolvents).
Brass and copper pots, trunks, iron stands, mattresses, pillows, etc.
By order of the office concerned.
Marble statues, and pillars, granite pillars.
5 Cases handkerchiefs.
12 Cases Austrian Gas Globes.
By order of the Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Wash basins, horse hair mattresses, oil paint, electric table fans, etc., etc.
Property of a European gentleman:—
Household furniture consisting of dining table, writing tables, sofa, chairs, cupboards, Godrej Safe, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1923, AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES LEATHER TANNING MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the open space of Port Trust, opposite the Yellow Gate of Shepher & Co's., Docks, at the end of (Chamber Docks) Princes Docks, Wadi Bunder by order of the Bank concerned:—

9 Cases Leather Tanning Machinery and accessories (from the Turner Tanning Machinery Co., Ltd.) comprising Haley High Type Shaving Machine, Fleshing Knives, Unhairing Knives, Carriers, Shaving Knives, setting stickers carriers arm Boards, brushes, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 2nd February, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4823.

AUCTION SALE OF 92 BALES HINGANGHAT COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Rly. Coy's Goods Yard Colaba on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton damaged by fire.

92 Bales Hinganghat Cotton R. R. No. 4644/80, 8334 Invoice No. 14, 15, 16 of 18-12-22 from Hinganghat to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

Consisting of sawn timber and also bullis lying at Telegraph Plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at the Cotton Depot, Mazagaon, Sewree Reclamation.

Under instructions of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores and pursuant to an order of the High Court, dated the 1st of February, 1923, Messrs. MEHTA & CO will sell by public auction on the 9th day of February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the abovementioned Cotton Depot the abovementioned timber and bullis.

The conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES Ltd.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

THE INCOMPARABLE DANSEUSE!

ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER AND FULL COMPANY OF 25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25 IN

RUSSIAN BALLET.

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY

PROGRAMME No. III

"THE MAGIC FLUTE," SNOWFLAKES', "DIVERTISSEMENTS"

INCLUDING GAVOTTE PAVLOVA

Plans at ROSE & Co., Ltd., up to 6 p.m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

PAUL CAPELLANI

of "MYSTERIES OF PARIS" fame in a Modern European Racing Picture

"A GAMBLER'S LIFE."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.

FUN FRIDAY

All-Comic Programme including CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "THE ROUSTABOUT."

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

The World Famous Screen Star :

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in His Million Dollar Production,

THE THREE MUSKETEERS
THE THREE MUSKETEERS

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 3rd February 1923
(Night p. m. 8-30)

Vidyaharan.

Sunday 4th February 1923
(p.m. 3-30 Noon).

Sanvashayakalol.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

The Delicious Universal Drama To-night for the last Time.

"THE DELICIOUS LITTLE DEVIL"

6 Reels, full of fun and frolic, with the deliciously bewitching

MAE MURRAY

You will be really sorry if you miss to see this Drama To-Night.

TO-DAY: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

PRECIOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LAST TIME.

LAST SHOW LAST SHOW LAST SHOW

Of the famous singer of Calcutta

MISS GOHERJAN.

She will go to Calcutta after the week's programme, therefore do not fail to see the famous drama of

"NOORE ISLAM"

OF

The Royal Coronation Theatrical Co. at Grant Road, Coronation Theatre, on Friday the 2nd February 1923 at 9 p. m. (B. T.)

In this drama songs on "Spinning wheels & Khaddar" will be sung by the famous singer Miss Goherjan of Calcutta.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK.

Friday	2-2-23	New	drama	Noore-Islam
Sunday	4-2-23	,,	,,	Indre-Sabha
Monday	5-2-23	,,	,,	Jirdar-Jindgi
Tuesday	6-2-23	,,	,,	Rushi Putri *Alias* Vendeovi

Plan is put open at the Theatre. For Tickets and other particulars see personally

BABU MEHBUH HUSEIN

Proprietor The Royal Coronation Theatrical Co. of Calcutta.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

National Film Co's

New religious production

WAMAN AVATAR

OR

RAJA BALI

See how the Lord was born as a dwarf to fulfil the sacred Promise made in the GEETA—that is of vindicating justice and truth.

Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Extra Shows on holidays at 3-30.

Popular Prices.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR" BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR

Will Be Shortly Staged

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

FOUNDED BY

LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

of the novel 3 Hours' Drama

Turungachya Darat

(On the Threshold of Jail)

BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR

on

SATURDAY the 3rd Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.) and

SUNDAY the 4th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)

at

THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.

PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,

Proprietors.

ALASTOR

READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. TO 7 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 23),
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)

POSITIVELY LAST 3 DAYS this season in Bombay. LAST DAY 2nd February.

E6301

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT 2ND WEEK

Presents

Pathe Superb Serial

THE SEVEN PEARL.

Featuring

MOLLIE KING

AND

CREIGHTON HALE

3 Episodes

Romance! THRILL! Adventure

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m

PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Maharastra Natak Mandali

will stage at

BOMBAY THEATRE

AT

GRANT ROAD

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY

MAYECHA POOT.

(by Mr. Joshi, author of VICHITRA LILA)

on

Saturday, 3rd February 1923 (9 P.M. Night.)

and

Sunday, 4th February 1923 (3-30 P.M.) Noon.

Manager.

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CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY 1923

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

4091-22—Raghavaya N and Co, Tulsidas Ramdas Ramchandra Ramvallabh, Payne and Co,

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

3130-22—Merwanji K and Co, Mahomed Cassum Murad and anr. Marwadi Aidanji Sajiji, and others, Dabholker, and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5255-22—Crawford B and and Co, Henry William Green, David Mur, Kanga and

5326-22—N C Dalal and Co, H C John, Alimahomed Nathalal, Ardeshir H and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

5678-22—Mehta L and Co, Sadanand Jagannath Maladker and ors v P Y Pinge and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

4245-22—Payne and Co., Tyabbhai Essabhai Thanawalla v Yarmahomed Ahmad Khan, Dharamsey D and Co.

4955-22—Craigie B and Co, Dosabhai Cowasji Patel and others v Nusserwanji Engineer, Edgelow G W and Co.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and others, Vaidya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purushotamrai and Co.

5169-22—Pomwala and anr. Theodore Apostolo Vafiadis and sons.

3520-21—Captain and V, Navibai widow F Parekh and anr. Mantri and C.

5758-22—Payne and Co, Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Cawasji Pestonji Shroff.

4121-22—Dikshit M and Co, Vadilal Chimanlal Bai Mancorebai widow.

5632-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and anr. Saiyed Taimoor.

5635-22—Dikshit M. and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Yeshwant Gangaram Pawar.

1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Gany, Abdulla Hussein, Tharamsey D and Co.

4948-22—Motichand and D. Mahomedally Abdullally Rajkotwalla, Sarafally Abdullally Haveliwalla and anr. Khandwala and Ch.

2677-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji Edulji Dalal, Ardeshir Khodabux Irani and others, Mulla and M, Shroff and L.

4266-22—Ferreira and V. Pandurang Vithal Patel, Sagaribai widow and anr. A Tyabji.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Abdul Aziz Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

Indian Arbitration Act, Wadia G and Co, Haridas Walji and Co, Khaisi Buddha and others, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3247-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Shantlal Mangalsen, Abdul Hussein Tarachand Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

4372-22—Mulla and M, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Premji Goculdas, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

886-20—Malvi M R and Co, Tribhovandas Bhaishanker and Co, Laichand Bhidmal, Purnanand Cl and J.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haziz Haji Tyab, Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

814-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Laichand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramda, v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

4219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

5196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

5184-21—Mulla and M Laichand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji R and D, Unwalla P and P.

1108-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai, widow and others, Little and Co., Amin and D.

3176-22—Payne and Co., The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v. Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sheriar Irani, Shah and Ch,

4329-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4330-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandya.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1647-21—Madhowji and Co, Mirzamal Pakermal v Ramsarup Dewakaram, Khandwalla and Co.

3121-20—M. B Chothia, The Official Assignee, Dayabhai Luxmidas, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

4558-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Khimraj, Nappoo and Co, K P Waghle and Co, Hiralal and Co, In person.

173-21—Amarchand and M, Minocher K Kantilal and Co v Gustadji Shapurji Mulla and M.

179-21—Hiralal Th and Co., Nadershah Sheriarji Rabadi v Shirinbai Bapuji Musa, Mulla and M.

195-21—Shums A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yandi Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas, v Ranchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

213-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Damodardas v C M Brothers and Co., Purnanand Cl and J.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiathai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/308-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct-305/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Mathuradas Vishram and another Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 343/3957-21—Surveyor and Co, L F Sudgen v The New Electric Totalizer Co:, Ltd, Mulla and M.

62-21—Purnanand Cl and J, J M Manilal and Co, Mohanlal Vessanji, Mulla and M

2991-20—Raghvaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta and anr. Edulji Jiwanji Sopariwalla Merwanji K and C.

3488-20—Khunderao L and M. Datatrya Ramchandra Bhende and othrs, Bai Laxmibai widow and anr. Judah and Laxmibai widow and anr. Judah andS

3651-20—Payne and Co, Alimahomed and Bros Haji Rahantulah Shirazi anld Son.

COST OF LIVING IN 1922.

Particular interest attaches to the current issue of the Labour Gazette for in it appear reviews of the cost of living, prices, wages and other industrial matters for the year 1922. Turning to the special article and charts dealing with the cost of living in 1922 it will be seen that the main feature in the cost of living index in 1922 was its steadiness as compared with the somewhat violent fluctuations in the preceding years 1919, 1920 and 1921. The tendency was noticeably downwards throughout the year, with the exception of January 1922, the level in all the 11 months stood between 160 and 165 (July 1914-100). The average for the 12 months was 164 which shows a fall of 15 per cent. from the high water mark reached in October 1920. The average at the end of the year (December 1922) was 161. The yearly averages are as follows:—

July 1914 — 100	
1918 ...	54
1919 ...	75
1920 ...	83
1921	73
1922	64

There waa s fall in food prices in December 1921 and January 1922 which continued until April when the monsoon declared itself and proved a good one. The price of cereals fell continuously until at the end of the year it was less by 24 points than at the beginning. In January 1922 the prices of pulses was at a maximum. By the end of the year there was a fall of no less than 53 points. Other articles of food were, owing to a rise in refined sugar, salt and ghee, somewhat higher at the end of the year than at the beginning. There was a fall of 5 pionts in fuel and lighting and 36 points in clothing. Thus the appreciable and persistent rise in the general average towards the end of the year, which marked the two preceding years, was absent during 1922. If seasonal influences are allowed for, a slow and steady fall is seen throughout the year.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Industrial classes there was no fall in the rents paid by them during the year.

Equally interesting is the article which summarises wholesale prices in 1922 and it is interesting to compare charts illustrating this article with those showing fluctuations in the cost of living figures.

The movement in the wholesale index number during the twelve-monthly period ended December 1922 has been distinctly downward. Conditions are becoming slowly but surely more normal. There has been a more decided drop in the price of non-food and imported articles such as piece-goods, etc., than in food articles. There was a fall of nearly 6 per cent. in the general average in 1922 and the level reached in December was the lowest of all monthly figures since January 1918.

In food prices there was a fall of nearly 4 per cent., the average being 186 as aganst 193 in the previous year. In the non-food groups the fall was of 8 per cent., i.e. from 198 in 1921 to 183 in 1922. A closer study of the detailed articles in these groups shows (1) a decrease in cotton manufactures of 9 per cent. (2) a fall in cereals of 10 per cent. (3) an increase in the prices of raw cotton of nearly 27 pre cent. and (4) a fall of 19 per cent. in metals and of 11 per cent. in dressed hides and skins.

Appended to this article is a table giving the statistics of retail prices of food in the principal countries of the world.

WAGES IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

In the *Labour Gazette* for January are summarised the results of an enquiry into the wages and hours of labour of 293 occupations in the premier industry of the Presidency. The object of the enquiry was to ascertain the amount actually earned by all classes of work-people in a selected month (May) of 1921, and to compare these earnings with those of a similar month in the pre-war period 1914. The enquiry, which was conducted on voluntary lines, brought in returns relating to over 194,000 work-people.

An examination of the average daily earnings of workers in May 1921, excluding overtime pay, annual bonus and other concessions, e.g. cheap food-stuffs, clothing and housing, shows that in Bombay, Ahmedabad and "other centres" the majority of men workers earned between 12 annas and Rs. 1-8-0 per diem. Nearly half the number of women in Bombay (City and Island) and Ahmedabad earned between 12 annas and Re. 1 a day, and in Sholapur over nine-tents earned 8 annas per day. About 45 per cent. of the big lads and children in Bombay City earned between 12 annas and Re. 1; in Ahmedabad mome than 60 per cent between 4 and 8 annas; and nearly 58 per cent. in Sholapur earned less than 4 annas.

With regard to hours of work, the table below summarises t he results of the enquiry:—

Centre	Hours of labour worked by Men	Women	Children
Bombay (City & Island	95/6	91/5	5.
Ahmedabad	10.1/7	10	5.1/7
Sholapur	10.1/3	10	5.1/6
Other Centres	10¾	10.16	5.1/3
Presidency	10	19.1/3	5.1/12

Holidays (including the weekly rest day) numbered 55 in 1914 and 56 in 1921. In 1921 a month's wages were paid to all workers as bonus, except in Sholapur where a half month's pay, besides cheap grain, clothing and housing, was given.

It need hardly be mentioned that the *real value* of wages can be determined only in terms of commodities. The money wages of men operatives in Bombay have increased 90 per cent as compared with an increase of 67 per cent in cost of lying. The real or effective wages were thus 14 per cent higher.

This report is the first of a series in which the results of enquiries into the earning hours of labour in all trades of the Bombay Presidency will be examined. The satistics in the Report will, it is believed, remove a considerable amount of misunderstanding which prevailed in the absence of such authoritative figures collected by an impartial agency.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.934 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.4 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.9 ,,
Dew Point	65.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.660 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	80.6 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	70.1 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	E,NE,E,WNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	122 miles,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	h. m.
F	19	0	44	29	6	1 m	6	52	11 1
		0	16	27	0		18	27	11 0
St	3	m 0	16	30	3	3 m	6	23	17 0
		12	21	28	5		18	15	15 1
S	4	m 0	55	30	4	4 m	7	4	16 6
		13	5	28	6		18	53	15 7
M	5	m 1	35	30	1	5 m	7	44	16 4
		13	53	28	3		19	41	16 6
Tu	6	m 2	16	29	5	6 m	8	29	16 5
		14	43	27	8	Feb.	20	28	17 9
W	7	m 2	59	28	6	7 m	9	19	16 9
		15	43	26	11		21	24	19 2
Th	1	m 10	51	27	3	1 m	5	7	13 6
		..		..			16	52	15 4

LOOK AT YOUR FRONT.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	...
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	...

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Declined owing to bear pressure and liguidation and to unfavourable cables.

Mid. Americans Spot moderate inquiry		15.81
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·65
New York, 11 a.m.	March	27 57
(As known in Liverpool at—	May	27·78
closing time.)	July	27·39
New Orleants 10 a.m.	Mar.	27.28
	July	27.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Jan 31,

Months.	To-day's Prices
Jan.	15 58+03
Feb.	
Mar.	15.33—02
April	
May	15·16—03
June	
July	14·91—03
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	13.87— 0
Nov.	
Dec.	
EGYPTIAN	17·35—03
May	17·40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

Months	To-day's prices.
February	16·75—35
March	16·90—30
April	17·0 —·0
May	17.15—25
June	17·25—25
July	17.35—25
August	17.40—30
September	17,45—30
October	17·0—·0
November	17·55—30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		25,000
" Exports to Great Britain		1,000
" " to Continent		3,000
Futures at New York	March	27.95+05
" " "	May	28·15+04
" " "	July	27.77+07
" " "	Oct.	25,43+1·
Spot Cotton at New York		28.10+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		27.88
Futures at New Orleans	May	27.65+08
" " "	July	27.63+03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 3/8
Demand Bills		
Silver Commercial bars U. S mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		65 1/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Jan. 31.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9·05
" "	Fully Good	9.45
" "	Fine	9.85
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	11·20
" "	Fully Good	11.60
" "	Fine	12.00
M. G. Broach	Good	13.20
" "	Fully Good	13.60
" "	Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.95
" "	Fully Good	9.05
" "	Fine	9.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

Months	To-day's Prices
February	15.21—25
March	15.15—23
April	15.05—22
May	14.98—21
June	14.85—20
July	14.74—20
Aug.	14.48—19
Sept.	14.08—14
Oct.	13.73—14
Nov.	13,56—13
Dec.	13.41—13
Jan.	13.30

Tone:—Barely Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 31.

Futures at New York	Mar.	27.39—56
	May	27.58—57
	July	27·18—59
	Oct.	26.00—41

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.15—23
	May	14.98—21
	July	14.74—20
	Oct.	13.73

London, Jan. 31.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 9/16 Quiet.
Bar Gold £ 4-8-10 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/16 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan 30.

Rentes 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8
" " 2 months hence	31 1/16
Closing Tone of silver Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rates per cent since 17th July 1922.	£ 3
Interest day to day loans	1
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan, 30.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Paid	45,3
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Sellers	45
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb.	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. J,I,F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
Tone:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	19
Hongkong	118 1/2
National	45 3 4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 3/4
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb,	£ 17
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb	
Firmer	£ 17 5/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Sellers Steady quoted firmer	£ 17 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G.M.B	£ 66
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 5/8

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs ..

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 87 1/2—3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2—1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 7, 16—3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56—3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 1/2—3 4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 1/2—1/2
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	18
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/6
Tone:—Firm—Closing Easier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta Nominal	19 5/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb,-Mar, Sellers	20, 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21 11 2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21 11/2
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

1st February.

To-day a heavy drop of 57 points in New York futures and 21 points in Liverpool has been reported. The market declined on heavy long liquidation and southern selling. The undertone is however good and unless something unforeseen happens we look upon this weakness as only temporary and expect to see higher prices ruling in the long run.

In response to a sharp setback in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for F.G. M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 508 and advanced to Rs. 509½ on buying by offices. At this level on buying by an Indore Operator the values improved to Rs. 511. On selling by Marwari jobbers and some offices the market declined to Rs. 507½. The Bazar closed today at 1-30 p.m. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 459 and went up to Rs. 461½ on buying by a Japan House. The prices again gave way to Rs. 459½ on selling by Offices which was the quotation at 1-30 p.m. F.G. M.G. Bengal March was Rs. 374 nominal F.G. M.G. Bengal May opened to-day at Rs. 379 and remained Rs. 378 at 1-30 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand by exporters and local spinners was better.

The Colaba markets for ready and forward business are entirely closed to-day on account of the death of Seth Madhowdas of Messrs. Amersi Damoder.

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT.

Feb. 1.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 9 to 10 points lower.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 31st Ult.

(1) 4-30 p.m.—"Newyork cables; althouga bullish long run, don't like present action market."

(2) 8-40 p.m. "Some long liquidation catching stoploss orders. New York further heavy long liquidation and Southern selling."

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton per duce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. 31st Jan, 1923.

Cotton	43,992 Bales
Wheat	10,809 Cwt
Linseed	4,203 "
Rapeseed	4,215 "
Gingellyseed	7,250 "
Poppyseed	1,110 "
Groundnuts	6,478 "
Castorseed	6,667 "
Rice	93,504 "
Myrabollams	3,486 "
Cottonseed	35,075 "
Mowraseed	288 "
Gram	1,556 "
Jawar	639 "
Masur	946 "
Barley	191 "
Bajra	11,710 "
Coal	3,467 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-15-6.
Bars Gold forward 24-15-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 24-11-0.
Bars Silver ready 80-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 79-14-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 78-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 9/16.
Tone of Exchange:—Easy Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 535.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 565.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 565.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 151½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 145½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 315.
London Gold ready sh. 88-10.
London Silver ready d. 31-7.
London Silver forward d. 31.
Tone of Silver—Dull. India is a small buyer. Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.65-1/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 79.90.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.80.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 91.60.
Italian Exchange Liras, 98.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 215000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1921 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/8
Bank Demand	1-4 13/32
Doe Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 19/32
Fes Demand	500
American Dollars	317
Honkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	232
Japan	182 1/2
Singapore	172 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb 1st 5 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 3 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 12 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	69 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed Black	64 0 0	12 14 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 2 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 0 0
Barley	32 0 0	— —
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 12 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 8 0	3 5 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 4 6	
Linseed May	12 5 6	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 30.

	Rs. a. p
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	0 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 9 0
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 0
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	— —
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 6
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 1.

S S Barpeta, Harley, Busrah.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
S S Andesh Maru, Takoshi, Kobe.
S S British General Reid, Suez.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
S S Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta 1877 tons Captain S J Harley arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace and Company's steamer Badarpur 4949 tons Captain J. Younger arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Andesh Maru:—The O S K Company's steamer Andesh Maru 4847 tons, Captain K. Takoshi sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S British General:—The Shaw Wallace and Company's steamer British General 4073 tons Captain H Reid sailed yesterday from harbour for Suez with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Cl Macnab 3816 Malabar 5/2 J Finlay & Co.
2 Kaiser-I-Hind 5989, London 10/2 M M & Co.
3 Malwa 5904, London 3/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5823, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.
7 Andes Maru 4847 Japan 1/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Castlemoor 2404, Hull, N.F., Graham & Co.
9 Braunfels 3553 Antwerp N.F., Graham & Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkirk 1/2 T M & Co.
14 Awa Maru 3699 Kobe 11/2, N Y Kaisha.
15 Siamese Prince, 3058, Antwerp, 3/2 Graham and Co.
17 Grelgrant 3050 Marseillts, N.F., S S Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Hungaria 4207, Trieste 1/2 L Triestino.
3 Bankura 1905, P. Gulf, 1/2, M M & Co.
Jetty Jeypore 3224 China 6/2 M M & Co.
6 Nagpore 3226, Japan N.F., M M & Co.
8 Urbine 3224 Kachi 7/2 J Finlay & Co.
9 Massilia 9251, Liverpool 3/2 Graham & Co.
12 Acca 1752 P. Gulf, D M Khandwani.
16 Favignana 2284 Genoa, 302 M Italiana.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Muroran Maru 3257 Japan 3/2 N Y Kaisha.
B Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe 12/2 O S Kaisha.
C & R Trafford Hall 3437, Kachi, 10/2, K N and Co.
D & E Ula, 3426 Kachi 6/2 M M & Co.
4 Warfield 3806 Hamburg 302 M M & Co.
Istria 3428, Hull, N.F., Scindia S N Co.
K Janus 3078 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
H Havildar 129 Malabar 5/2 T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Khyber due about 2nd February P & O Co
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 28th January Agent B S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 2nd February Agent Graham Co.
Melford Hall due about 2nd February Agent K N Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 5th February, Agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
1 City of Yokohama (not fixed) Agent E. N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Crossby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
3 Wildenfels due about 7th February Agent Graham Co.
Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
4 Streefkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 31st Jan., Agent L T Co.
5 Pilsna due about 20th February Agent T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkert Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Luzon Maru due about 3rd Feb., Agent O K.
Celebes Maru due about 12th February.
6 Tamba Maru due about 13th February Agent N Y K.
Hido Maru due about 27th February Agent O S K.
Mexi Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
7 Banca due about 24th March Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
9 Clan Ranald (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

EXPORTS.

1st February 1923.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—22 bales woolen carpets, Bantor and Co., 16 cwt gum tragacants A G H Shiroji; 7 bales woolen carpets, N M Furnosh.

S S Malwa for London:—16 cwt ivory, G H Ramji.

S S Missilia for Liverpool:—60 bales cotton waste, C Peraj; 12 bales wool raw, S Kesaria mul; 16 bales wool raw G Gamanmal; 18 bales wool raw, C Changanmal; 13 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 12 bales wool raw, B Shrivalali; 17 bales wool raw, D Kundanmal; 58 bales wool raw, C. Gamanmal; 17 bales wool raw; R Virachandy; 21 bales wool raw V Goomersey 6 bales goat skin R Veerchand; 26 bales cty. cotton fly P H Vasa; 244 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.; 40 cwt. per kagoonut, V Vishnoo; 675 cwt Ind. oil cakes, B Harilal 15 bales wool raw, R Abumohomed.

S S Missilia for Glasgow:—2790 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 990 cwt Ind. massoor, Rally Bros.

S S Missilia for Marseilles—2000 cwt ground nut, Volkart Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—2000 cwt linseed oil, cakes, Breul and Co.; 1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, M Samjji; 500 cwt millet, S Lalji; 100 bales Ind. raw cotton H Nensey; 57 bales Ind. raw cotton, L Abercrombie; 100 bales Ind. raw cotton, G Sheeknanand; 150 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros; 24 bales uganda raw cotton; 50 bales clean cotton waste, H Jagomohandas; 1125 cwt Ind. oil cakes, B Hari Lal; 100 bale sInd. cotton raw, Patel Bros.

S S Istria for Hull:—3000 cwt Ind. cotton seed, L Dreffus; 2000 cwt castor seed, Strauss and Co.; 309 cwt crushed nayrabolams, Kalyandas; 2002 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon; 14140 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—150 bales Ind. cotton fly, S Gardhan; 100 bales sty. cotton fly, H E Bode; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw, Spinner, 10000 cwt ground nuts, L Dreffus.

S S Gastenfels for Antwerp:—8503 cwt groundnuts, Rally Bros. 200 bales clean cotton fly, C. Peraj.

S S Gartenfels for Hamburg:—19 bales cty. cotton fly, M Chandanmal; 200 bales cty. cotton fly, C Peraj, 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, A. Khimji.

S S Siamese Prince for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp F. P. F F Campbell.

Anglo Colombian for Dunkirk—2035 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 336 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Anglo Colombian for Hull:—268 cwt rape seed, J. Dayal;

S S Algic for New York:—30 cwt dry chillis, S Gardhan; 200 cwt cummin seed J A H Mosce. 114 cwt cijoo nuts J J Gubbay; 105 cwt. gleen karanya N Mulji; 8 bales woolen carpets; E D Massayah; 210 bales clean cotton waste B Meyer; 25 bales clean cotton waste G Virjee; 28 cwt cashew nuts J Paramanand; 78 cwt gum karaya; J Parmanand; 14 bales Ind. cotton raw; The Bombay Co.; 7 cwt Dill seed, E Verji.

S S Favignana for Naples—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, E Spinner; 250 bales Ind. cotton raw, Patel Bros.

S S Maroram Maru for Hongkong:—43 cwt gum, A Abdulla; 25 cwt gram M E Goawalla.

S S Maroram Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Mandal; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Suzuki;.

S S Maroram Maru for Yokohama:—800 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe—2500 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind. cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Qobe—:500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 1300 bales Ind. cotton raw, B K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Yokohama:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Yokaichi—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Nagoya:—1500 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Qnloa for Kobe:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Malwa from London. Agents M Mackenzie.—5 cases soap, 24 cases toilet soap, 68 cases boot polish, 260 cases wincarinis; 10 cks. Acid Boric, 19 cases photo plates, 100 cases san sugar, 19 cases biscuits 30 kegs tataric acid, 15 cases provisions, 250 cks cement, 21 bales writing paper, 82 cases wine, 100 cases gin, 1045 cases brandy, 100 cases whisky, 89 cks. whisky, 8 brles Rum 73 cases colour 60 pkges dry colour; 15 cases dru colour; 1892 Kegs paint 40 cks, tallaw; 22 cases oil varnish; 250 drums oil varnish 16 cases plaster of Paris, 76 cases cigarettes, 12 cases leather belting, 50 cases provs. 200 bags almonds, 88 boxes bar gold; 9 boxes gold coin, 1137 boxes bar silver 68 crates ammunition belts.

From Marseilles—155 bdles motor tyres, 22 cases C. oil, 10 cases artificial silk 450 bags almonds; 65 cases liquors, 103 cases wine, 8 cases castor oil, 5 cases olive oil, 8 cases essential oil, 87 cases cock meal, 22 cases silk cotton tressues; 21 cases suffron.

S S Dogra from Java Ports. Agents Turner Morrison.

From Batavia:—256 cases tea, 9 bags betal nut.

From Sourabaya:—12686 bags sugar, 3 cases beer, 64 drums alcohol; 2414 baskets molosses.

BURGOYNE'S UNIVERSAL FRUIT SALINE

Is the Most Refreshing Drink in the Morning.

A Glass Daily will keep you Cool, Even In the Most Trying Weather.

Burgoynes Universal Fruit Saline

Is indeed a tried and approved Family Friend. No Home should be without it, especially in hot Climates

Be sure it is "BURGOYNE'S," The House with over 180 years' reputation.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India.

BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.
East Ham, London E.
Agent in India: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

PUNJAB LEADERS ON PEEL DESPATCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

The Punjab leaders of different shades of opinion have expressed their views on the Secretary of State's despatch. Lala Duni-chand President Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was not surprised to read the dispatch, but what he wondered at was that why did Lord Peel not put his own interpretation on the Reform Act like Mr. Lloyd George.

Professor Ruchiram was also not in the least surprised at it. Rather it was exactly what he had expected it to be. If this meant training in the art of self-government he was sincerely sorry both for the teacher and the taught. In his opinion the despatch would serve as an eye opener for the moderators and would bring disillusionment to Mr Sastri and other leading moderate statesmen.

DEFERRED BUT NOT A DENIED HOPE.

Lala Harkishenlal, Minister for Agriculture and Industries was not disappointed. He was aware that such documents in the public opinion of the present day India were discounted at the rate of German marks but his assessment of the document was not quite so disappointing. In his opinion Lord Peel's reply did not entirely shut out the prospects of revision but only refused to do that immediately. His reply therefore amounted to a deferred hope and not to a denied hope. Meantime the Government and the Councils should attempt to achieve a position within the Act of 1919 nearer to Swaraj than the country occupied at present.

The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Jubbulpore wires under date January 31st:—

On a requisition by a majority of districts the Central Provinces Hindoostani Working Committee has decided to hold a special session of the Provincial Conference at Betul on 17th and 18th February in order to give impetus to the working out of the resolutions of the Gaya Congress. Shriyut Rajgopalchariá and other all India leaders are expected to attend.

SIR FRANK SLY ON REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NARSINGHPUR, Jan. 31.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly arrived at Narsingh pur on the afternoon of the 25th January and was received at the Railway Station by the leading officials. A special Durbar was convened to meet His Excellency at which he was presented with an address by the members of the district council and the local boards and which was attended by all the leading men of the district. He in reply thanked them for the cordial welcome accorded to him and briefly touched upon the several matters of local concern referred to by them in the address. His Excellency pointed out that the district is more likely to be enlarged than abolished.

Concluding His Excellency said:—"I am convinced with you that the future of India is bound up with advance upon constitutional lines to the Goal of self-Government. We have recently seen the birth of a new movement whose aim is not to enter the Legislative Council for the purpose of working constitutionally for the advancement of India but for the purpose of wrecking the Councils and destroying the progress already made The experience of the working of the Reform Scheme of the Government during the past few years is sufficient for you to judge for yourselves the promise of the future. See to it that it is a promise not destroyed by the election in November next of the representatives pledged to destruction.

A Secunderabad message of January 31st states Capt. R. L. W. Herrick D. S. O. Royal Deccan Horse, a popular officer who figured in the recent quadrangular Cricket and Egerton Pole Tournaments is lying seriously from concussion at the Station hospital as a result of a fall from his motor cycle near Bolarum on the way to dance at club last Saturday night.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, February 3.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood. Public lecture by Mr. D. J. Irani on "Dante and His Mission of Love" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 6-15 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice D.F. Mulla to preside.

SUNDAY, February 4.

Public Magic Lantern Lecture by Dr. K. S. Patel, M. B. B. S., on "The Fight against Veneral Diseases" at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Grant Road, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Students' Brotherhood. Public lecture by Professor P. M. Buck, M. A. on "American Students and Social Problems" at Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan" Sandhurst Road at 9 a.m (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

Public meeting in honour of Deshbandhu Das at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. under the auspices of Parsee Rajkiya Sabha.

Domestic Occurrence.

AMERSEY—Madhavadas Amersey of Messrs. Amersey Damoder, died on 1st February at his residence, Oothamna ceremony on Friday the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at his Bungalow Babulnath Road Chowpatty.

WILSON COLLEGE PAST STUDENTS.

The annual gathering of past students of the College will be held in the College Hall on Saturday, 3rd February, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapur, China and Japan per S. S. "Muroran Maru" will be closed at the General Post office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 2nd February 1923.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Rate for telegrams to Venezuela via Trinidad and radio notified on page 36 of the November supplement to the posts and telegraphs guide is altered to rupees four and annas seven per word.

A MILL STRIKE.

About 500 operatives of Motilal Pitty Mills situate at Tardeo struck work on Thursday the reason being some disagreement in regard to wages.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Prof. Kalelkar (Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati) will give a public discourse on "Swadeshi," at the Congress Committee's office Ghatkopar, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) tomorow (Saturday).

SWAMI SATYA DEVA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on "The Momentous Issue."

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of the Social Study Circle of the Elphinstone College, Prof P. M. Buck will deliver a lecture on "American Students and Social Problems" in the College Hall today (Friday,) at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Professor P. M. Buck of Harward University, will deliver a public lecture on American Spirit in Literature under the presidency of The Hon. Sir N. G. Chandravarkar to-day (Friday,) at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The preliminary Matriculation Examination of the National High School Anglo-Marathi will commence on Friday the 16th instant. Private candidates wishing to appear for the Matriculation examination of the Tilak University in March next through the above School, should see the Principal immediately.

"AMERICAN SPIRIT IN LITERATURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. P. M. Buck M. A. of the Nebraska University (U.S.A.) will deliver a public lecture at the "Arya Bhawan" Sandhurst Road on "American spirit in Literature" on Sunday the 4th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Prof. P. M. Buck, M.A., of the University of Nebraska, U.S.A, will deliver lecture II of his course of lectures on Social and Political Ideas in American Literature in the Convocation Hall of the University to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Benjamin Franklin."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bomaby of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the the 31st ultimo and left there at 10-30 a.m. the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on same day.

IN HONOUR OF DESH BANDHU DAS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Sunday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in honour of Deshbandhu Das. when admission will be by tickets and the proceeds will go to Dr. Roy's Bengal Relief Fund. Tickets can be had from Barjorji Framji Bharucha 54, Apollo Street, between 2 and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

GURUKULA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The Gurukula celebrates its 12th Anniversary during the coming Easter days. The Institution has been making steady progress for the last twelve years and has elicited admiration of the public of the presidency by its educational system conducted by purely national lines. The physical mental and moral development of the students brought up under the paternal care of their gurus' won keen admiration of men like Paul Richard.

The Grurkula has been removed for the last nine months to Versowa, the premises at Santa Cruz having to be vacated for various reasons. Spinning and weaving, carpentry and painting form a prominent feature of the curriculum. All boys are taught lessons in self-help, self-sacrifice and self-purification.

The Gurukula is further noted for its promotion of the cause of free education which is the present need of the country. It provides free education, charging Rs. 16 per mensem for food only. Clothes, books stationery etc are to be supplied by parents. The consequent heavy expenditure of maintaining a trained staff, amounting annually to Rs. 35,000 is met from donations.

Fresh admissions will be made at the time of the Anniversary. Those desiring to place their children or wards under the care of the Gurukula are requested to send in their applications as early as March.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY A DHARIA.

DEATH SENTENCE REDUCED.

Ahmed Suleman,
vs.
The King-Emperor.
Before The Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice—

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. E. A. Elliott. Sessions Judge of Broach. Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge held that accused Ahmed did kill deceased Ise Asmal, but disagreeing with the assessors he found accused guilty of murder under section 302 Indian Penal Code, and not of culpable homicide under section 304 and sentenced him to death.

The facts material to the case are briefly these:—

The facts on which the present accused and three others, who were acquitted by the Sessions Judge were charged were that the accused and one other unknown person with "Bukani" at Waredia on the 28th June 1922 between 8 and 9 p.m. attacked a party of seven persons proceeding from Waredia station to Haldarwa in Baroda State, and that in the course of this attack accused Ahmed in pursuance of the common intention, struck Ise Asmal over the head with a *Dharia* mortally wounding him. As soon as the attack commenced three of the companions of Ise Asmal bolted. The motive alleged was that a *nautch* party was given by the deceased Ise Asmal and it is customary for those attending to give presents in cash to the father of the bride who gives the *nautch* or to the dancing girl. The prosecution case was that during the *nautch* party some chaffing rivalry between two of the guests, accused and one Muse Ahmed of Tankaria, resulted in accused offering to give Rs. 5 as 'bel' for every rupee given by Muse. By this way accused paid Rs. 355 as 'bel'. He demanded back this amount from Ise Asmal who refused to pay. Accused then threatened to kill deceased. After the murder accused had run away and was arrested in July 1922.

Accused pleaded 'alibi'. On the day of the offence he alleged that he was in Tarsali. The witnesses had told falsehood. The story of the 'bel' money was a false story as he had not paid any farthing, he did not ask any from the deceased.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed:—"This is a typical Bohra case in which the eye-witnesses and all those who are Sunni Borahs have lied recklessly and it is so hard to separate truth from fiction that it would be unsafe to believe any fact not corroborated by the strongest evidence other than those of these Borahs who are undoubtedly eye-witnesses. Here the case is of a sudden assault in the dark on the deceased. All the eye-witnesses say this and they are corroborated by Gulab Hansji. My short experience here shows that the presence of witnesses would not prevent a Borah bent on revenge from attacking his enemy. It is true that the motive proved is not a very serious motive, I have no reason to disbelieve the witnesses as to accused's motive."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments convicted the accused under section 304, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to 10 years.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SENTENCED FOR THEFTS.

In convicting and sentencing various persons whose cases were heard in the Sessions last Thursday and Friday, and who were find guilty of thefts and against whom several previous convictions were proved, his Lordship made observations to the following effect.

His Lordship said that he had heard their cases which had common features. These cases were mostly of thefts by prisoners with long string of previous convictions. The introusic value of stolen articles might be small but as they were mostly stolen from people in humble circumstances, their actual value is far greater to the true owner. Moreover thefts often lead to suspicion of quite innocent people, most of them were habitual criminals and had earned their livelihood by preying upon the public They had been sentenced over and over again with some few exceptions and were now sent up to Sessions because substantially the powers of the Presidency Magistrate were insufficient to meet their cases. In his Lordship's opinion these cases had been rightly sent up to Sessions. If their previous convictions had been many years ago or few in number the case would have been different. But that was not so.

His Lordship then took up the cases individually and passed different sentences ranging from 3 to 5 years and in one case to years' rigorous imprisonment. In the case a pickpocket whose last conviction was in 1914 and who had done war service in Mesopotamia, his Lordship, sentenced him to one day's imprisonment in Court but warned him that if he started pickpocketing again an was caught it would mean that he would be put away for a long term of imprisonment just as the other prisoners had been.

SEQUEL TO FETE DANCE.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Erachshaw R. Hirji Behabin charged Hormasji Dhunjishaw Karaka with trespass, insult, criminal intimidation and mischief on 19th December last.

Messrs. Daver and Velinker, Bars-at-law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. J. Baptista Bar-at-law, with Mr. B. H. Dareowala pleader..

The complainant stated that he was proprietor and editor of "Kaiser-i-Hind," an Anglo-vernacular weekly. His paper had received a large number of letters for publication from several indignant correspondents severely criticising the conduct of certain Parsi ladies and gentlemen who had danced at the Palaise-de-Danse in the Red Cross Fete. One of such letters mentioned the name of accused's wife. On the 19th December the accused rushed into the complainant's office, and assumed a bulying and dtfiant attitude and started abusing and intimidating the complainant saying what he meant by publishing his wife's name in connection with the dancing at the Red Cross Fete. A notice from solicitors was sent to the accused calling upon him to apologise but as he refused to do so, complainant filed the complaint.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said he was neither a graduate nor a matriculate. He was rusticated twenty years ago from matriculation examination. The Fete was held under the patronage of Lady Lloyd and was arranged by respectable persons. He went to the Fete by a complimentary ticket. He did not see any Parsi lady dancing. He went only once to the Fete. He did not object to Parsi gentlemen dancing. He did not also object to Parsi ladies and gentlemen dancing privately among friends and relatives. But he would object to Parsi ladies dancing with non-Parsis either privately or publicly. In his view it was immodest for ladies to dance.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding. The Cororation devoted all the time at their disposal to consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1923-24.

On the motion of Dr. M. C. Javle the Corporation passed estimates of Rs. 61,75,925 for general supervision and collection of revenue, etc., Rs. 51,31,287 for water works, and Rs. 24,40,216 for primary education without discussion.

SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

Dr. M. C. Javle then moved that the expenditure for Secondary Education amounting to Rs. 72,031 be passed.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved an amendment that all the items under the head of "Secondary Education" be considered separately.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the amendment. The Commissioner said to discuss item by item would be a hercule and impossible task and the burget discussion will not be over even after a year.

The amendment was put to vote and lost. and the original proposition carried.

Dr. M. C. Javle then moved that the estimate of Rs. 9,40,141 for Public Health Department be passed.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved an amendment that the estimates for different items be brought down to the actuals of 1921-22 except where they were in excess of the estimates for 1923-24.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the amendment.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved that Rs. 58,220 for destruction of rats be disallowed and that duty be transferred to the General Health Department. He, also moved that the item of Rs. 11,519 for destruction of dogs be deleted as it was the duty of the police to destroy dogs.

As the motion was not seconded it fell through.

Mr. J. M. Mehta then moved an amendment that the amount under Malaria be reduced by Rs. 11,000.

He said his object in reducing this estimate was to provide the estimate to aid poor women during confinement by Rs. 11,000.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas opposed the amendment as he thought expenditure under Malaria did not require retrenchment.

The amendment was lost.

Dr. M. C. Javle then moved that the estimats for hospitals and medical relief amounting to Rs. 8,93,095 be passed.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved an addition of Rs. 1,05,000 to establish seven Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries for the poor, one in each ward of the city.

Mr. J. M. Mehta moved another amendment that the sum of Rs. 4,000 for aid to poor women during confinement be increased by Rs. 11,000.

The Commissioner said the question of Indian system of medicine was under consideration of a committee. If they proposed any scheme however, he would oppose it on the ground of finance. Referring to Mr. Mehta's amendment he said a sum of Rs. 4,000 had been provided to give milk, sago and such strengthening food to poor women during confinement through municipal nurses and dispensaries but their difficulty was that most of the women refused to take the sustenance owing to their prejudice to take milk during confinement or the food being prepared outside their homes. If Mr. Mehta would accompany him some day and succeed to persuade the women to take the sustenance offered by the Municipality he on his part will be glad to persuade the Corporation to provide money.

Both the amendments being lost the original proposition was passed with a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, February 1.)

Major L. E. Lang, C.I.E., M.C., to act temporarily as Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, from the date he takes over charge from Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E., till relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger.

Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., of the Bombay Political Department, is placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointments as Assistant Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E., Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, has been granted leave on average pay for five months with effect from the 1st February, 1923.

Mr. Ramchandra Ravji Sane, LL.B., on relief, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. J. D. Dikshit, LL.B., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., on relief to revert as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. R. R. Sane, LL.B.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on return from leave, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Sind, vice Mr. D. G. Ommanney, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. E. Sutton to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. N. P. A. Smith.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Hyedrabad, vice Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E.

Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E., on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, vice Mr. C. J. Butler, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Judge, Satara, till he completes the period of his training, and thereafter to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, is granted leave on average pay for ten months and on half average pay for two months with effect from the 1st March, 1923, or the date of his relief.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the summary of Season Report of the Presidency for the week ending 29th January published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of February 1st:—

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops are in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind, Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

On Wednesday at 7-15 p.m. a Borivli local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was approaching Goregaon station when the driver saw a man about four paces in front of the engine. He applied the brake but before the engine could be stopped he was knocked down by the engine and thrown aside.

He was brought to J. J. Hospital but on arrival was found dead. The body was subsequently identified as that of Bawa Govind. At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

S. OF S'S REACTIONARY MEASURES.

DR. SAPRU'S ADVICE TO LIBERALS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

During the course of his speech, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, at a dinner given by C. P. Liberal Association to welcome him back to public life, said that he felt proud to belong to the Liberal Party and paid a tribute to his colleagues in the Council of State, both Europeans and Indian who were not less eager to advance the cause than he was. Sir Tej Bahadur, speaking on the subject of the Central Government, said that he wished to emphasise that the control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India was not a mere phase of convention. It was having control exercised over cable and exercised not very sparingly. The speaker said, "It does not mean that the Secretary of State always over-rides the Central Government or is in perpetual war with the Governor-General-in-Council, but the fact remains that he holds the reins in his hands and holds them very tight at times. Well, constitutionally, that is to say according to the present constitution, the position is perfectly sound and easily intelligible. The Central Government is responsible for the good Government of this country to Parliament and the accredited agent of Parliament is the Secretary of State. The statute vests powers of direction, control and superintendence in the Secretary of State and if he does exercise those powers from day to day constitutionally he is within his rights. Speaking on the power of the Secretary of State to relax control and superintendence over the Governor-General-in-Council, Sir Tej Bahadur expressed very strongly the Liberated Government of India would mean early liberation of India.

LORD PEEL'S DESPATCH.

Referring to the Secretary of State's despatch Sir Tej Bahadur said he had referred to the possibilities of the present constitution. "One of these possibilities if I may venture to say so, freedom of the Government of India. Is he prepared to grant that he has referred to the want of experience of the Legislature and to the absence of a proper education of the electorate. It is neither wholly true. The electorate is so uneducated as it is supposed to be nor does it seem to be all likely that by the year 1929, the electorate will have been so much educated as to justify on that ground and that ground alone a further advance. The fact of the matter seems to me the present constitution is so very peculiar and so lacking in vitality that it cannot last very long."

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The subject of the royal commission on the services was dwelt on by the speaker who said; "About the services I have not the slightest ill will against them. I have seen enough of their ability, their devotion to duty and their zeal and I cannot speak unkindly of them notwithstanding that their political point of view may not always be the same as mine or yours. I have said already and I do repeat if there are any legitimate grievances of the Services, imperial or provincial, by all means let them be redressed. But I fail to see why a Committee of the Government of India should not bring the necessary redress and why it should be necessary to have the cumbrous and expensive procedure of a Royal Commission—a Commission which has not been welcomed even by non-official European members of the Legislature. The question of redress of grievances was a simple question and could in my humble opinion be dealt with effectively and expeditiously by the Government of India themselves for aught I know to the contrary even the decisions of this Commission with regard to Indianisation may be such that they may not at all fit in with the development of our constitution in future.

In conclusion Sir Tej Bahadur recommended to Liberals that the only way to achieve the Indian view was by constitutional methods and that if they meant really serious business they had to organise themselves.

THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

The arrangements for this Conference are now fairly complete. The dates had to be postponed three days in consequence of an impeartive engagement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The members of the Indian Legislature have kindly lent a large room (seating 200 persons) that is under their control for the Conference and the opening meeting will be held on February 12th at 5 p.m. The 13th is a holiday and the Conference will sit all day, with the necessary intervals. If its business is not completed, it will sit again on the 14th. The members' tickets are in charge of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. L. A., at the Legislative Assembly, or at his residence, 2, Hastings Road, Raisina, Delhi and will be exchanged for the post card notice sent to members on and after February 8th. The meetings are, of course, private.

Dr. Besant has held small meetings of progressive Liberals and Home Rulers in Calcutta, Patna, Allahabad, and has still to visit Benares and Lucknow, on her way to Delhi. She is also addressing public meetings on the subject and has had very large and orderly audiences. The prospects of a strong consititional movement for the education of the electorate—as after the Congress of 1915—and for the holding of a Convention after the elections to frame a Constitution, such as has given Dominion status to the now self-governing Colonies, are hopeful, as the three parties already formed in the Congress weaken the non-co-operators and the reufsal to consider further Reforms and the issue of a Royal Commission to consider changes in favour of the Services have stimulated the Progressives.

NATIONAL COLLEGE

2ND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The Second Anniversary of the National College was celebrated last evening, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi presiding in the absence of Mr. C. R. Das. There was a varied programme of music and other entertainment throughout.

Principal S. V. Puntambeker at the outset read the annual report of the progress of the institution, which had already appeared in these columns.

Mandalacharya Kamalasuri in making an appeal on behalf of the College said he would undertake to send them monthly a sum of Rs. 50 by begging it of other people and he asked others to do the same. He regretted that in a national college, instead of truly being national in all respects, they were using a foreign language. That ought not to be the case he said.

MRS. KASTURBA GANDHI.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi addressed a few words of advice to the students. She said under modern conditions they had to learn modern things, which might be of use to them in their lives. The students must be true to themselves and love each other. To the women she said they must always use Khadi and spread it among the people.

Mrs. Naidu said it was the wish of the Mahatma that their national education must be a complete education in all respects. It must be complete and not one-sided. Not only should the culture of their own country be learnt, but also of the whole world. It was the Mahatma's wish that their students should get the benefit of the best in this world for the uplift of the country. She was sorry that Mr. C. R. Das was too tired to come to the gathering and give them a few words of advice, as he had been busy the whole day at Bassein.

From the report of the Principal they would find that he imparted to the students the best culture available. Education was not mere passing of examinations, taking a diploma from the Government and then knocking at the doors of Government offices for employment. It also could not be imparted from musty old books. Real education must open the hearts of students to all that was liberal and cultured in the world.

KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

It was no use confining their education to their ancient books, written thousands of years ago. It was their duty to advance with the times, with the whole world, and keep abreast of progress, otherwise a country would never go forward. If they did not go forward they would remain behind and in the struggle would have to go under. She was sorry that the Swamiji had spoken disparagingly of Western languages and culture. As long as India did not take part in international affairs and activities, she could not hope to advance. Did they want their Swaraj to be confined to India only; did they want it to be confined within the narrow bounds of this country? She wanted the young men to be strong, so that go wherever they might, by their strength by their character, by their culture, and by their sacrifice, they would be able to hold their own. It was merely narrow-mindedness to think that only what was their own was good and that which came form other countries was to be rejected as bad. What would have happened if they had confined themselves merely to their domestic politics? Would they have known about Angora and would they have known of what the brave Turks were achieving to-day? Therefore, she asked them to open their minds, and hearts wide to the culture of the world, so that they might be liberalised in their outlook. She was extremely glad that music was taught along with other things in the College, so that the education that was imparted there was from every point of view complete. She was proud to see in Bombay—a city of commerce and speculation—such a college doing such splendid work for their country.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. Sapru's views of this matter should certainly receive full support from the Government and an immediate start could be made to withdraw all British officers and units from the Frontier and replace them with Indian officers and men; the experience would be of great advantage and at the same time gvie them a little practical experience of what they will undoubtedly have to do in larger campaigns for the future safety of India; for although Indian troops helped Oversea's in the Great War and the British Navy kept India safe, in the futare war England will neither have enough men or ships to do more than defend herself.

Possibly the British Officers who have been stationed on the Frontier for so many years would not like to hand over control on the other hand their retirement to Base Depots would enable them to give the rest of their sojourn in India to training further Indian officers.

If the Frontier must be guarded it should be done entriely by Indian troops and officered by Indians it would at least be the means of giving them an opportunity of proving their abilities to protect their own country which they will certainly have to do before they can hope for full Dominion Status as all other Colonies have their own men to safeguard their borders without the help of Overseas Officers or troops. Therefore the sooner a start is made here in this direction the more satisfaction will be rendered to those who are advocating it and it is unfair and unwise to refuse them the opportunity to prove their worth by a start in the Frontier.

There is also no reason why we should not have a few squadrons composed entirely of Indians and not make a monopoly of it for the British Air Force. Some time ago several Native States were presented with new D.H.9's which are two seater daylight bombers, and possibly they have now some well trained Airmen otherwise the Government would not have given away new machines when we were so short of such things on the Frontier. Afghans are being taught to fly so surely Indians can learn at the many flying stations we have in India. Yours etc.

"SAPPER."

Dehra Dun, Jan. 24.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST DAY: SATURDAY 3RD FEB.

The following are Horses left in:—3rd February:—

THE INNOVATION PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Owen Roe 9-5, Quarryman 8-13, Goldgainer 8-12, Plymouth Rock 8-4 Nicety 7-12, Valiance 7-9 Kilrea 7-9 Arclight 7-7.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Misri Lal 9-2, Allington 8-12 Red Quill 8-11, Coleby 8-8 Night Watch 8-7, Silver Saint 8-6, Reciprocity 8-5 Right Royal 8-5, Magical 8-3, Crenides 8-3, On Leave 8-2, Lady Cleopatra 8-2 Archer 7-12 Raking 7-10, Traceable 7-5.

THE FORT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Crab Apple 9-12 Silver Balm II 9-9 (late Eagleswell, Antic 9-3 Cherry Girl 8-13 Lisnasharragh 8-12 Eccleston 8-8, Sensford 8-5, Meddlesome (late Bohea) 8-5, Magical Mike 8-4 Mandarin 8-1, Percival 8-0, Lomo 7-12, Lady Rita 7-10, Perfect Day 7-10 Irrigate 7-6 The Lily 7-2.

THE FORT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Cintra 9-10, Ragazzo 9-7, South Notts 9-7, Millmount 9-2, Wolfram 8-13, Carton, Pierre 8-13 Some Scribe 8-10, King of the Ring 8-8, Gold Reef 8-7, Bridal Blush 8-6, Aborigine 8-6 Bathurst 8-4, Hairspring 8-3, Royal Jewel 7-10, Milk Maid 7-5 Sevenbeans Jam 7-4.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Amin 9-8, Resident 9-7, Andolis 9-2, Kooleb 8-12, Waterloo 8-10, Nevermind 8-4, Baktavar 8-2 Summerton 8-0 Desert Flower 8-0 Towfik 7-13, Centry 7-13, Hatchel 7-6 Malabar 7-6 Grey Renard 7-4, Latiff 7-2 Taj 7-0 Domineer 7-0.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Unitoi 8-7, The Devil 7-12, Simon's Choice 8-7 Treidle 7-12, Swithin 6-11, Silver Image 8-11, and Orange William 9-7.

THE BROOME PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight.)

Golden Treasury 9-3, Outram's Fancy 8-10, The Shah 9-3, Unruly 9-1, Ho Ho 9-3, Corisande 8-7, Woorali 9-3, Kaser Girl 7-12 Carter Pierre 9-3 Ceremony 9-1 Nikolaki 8-4 Sauso 9-3 and Coryste 8-7.

THE DEALERS' PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Cessation 8-7, Karikata 9-8, Khundil 9-4, Krushan 9-8, Cummer 8-10, Dartmoor 9-4, Ishallah 8-6 Earl 8-3 and Silver Streak 9-3.

CRICKET.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS vs. M. C. C.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Newcastle.—The weather was fine and attendance was good when the Northern Districts met the M. C. C. The Northern Districts made 137 in their first innings, Gilligan took 5 for 34. The M. C. C. made 284 for 8 and declared, Woodley 58, Mann 79. The Districts then entered upon their second innings and made 67 for 8. The match ended in a draw.—Reuter.

WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The death has occurred of the Lancashire fast bowler James Tyldesley.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Association football re-plays today for the Scottish Cup resulted as follows:—

Aberdeen two, Airdrieonians nil.
Bathgate nil, Queen's Park two.
East Fife one, Kilmarnock nil.
Saint Bernard's two, Dundee three.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

In the Scottish League, the following matches were played:—

Hamilton one, Albion nil.
Morton one, Falkirk one.
Celtic nil, Hibernians nil.
Ayr two, Motherwell nil.

—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Army beat the United Hospitals to-day by eleven points to eight in the Rugby football match at Richmond.—Reuter.

DRAW FOR SCOTTISH CUP.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The following is the draw for the third round of Scottish Cup to be played on February 10th:—

Peterhead versus Aberdeen; Dunfermline v. Raith; Celtic v. East Fife; Third Lanark v. Ayr; Motherwell v. Falkirk; Dundee v. Hamilton; Bo'ness v. Nithsdale; Hibernians v. Queen's Park.—Reuter.

BATTLING SIKI.

ENTRY INTO ENGLAND PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Home Office have refused to allow Battling Siki to land in Britain to fulfil his engagements in London and Brighton.—Reuter.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY has received instruction from Mr. Heath to sell the whole of his Race Horses on TUESDAY morning, the sixth of February at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

The horses will be sold without reserve and with their engagements in the Bombay Races and Poona Country Bred Derby and Legar, 1923.

CATALOGUES will be available in a few days and may be had on application to the above Agency at 2 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, who will also be pleased to act for Clients unable to attend the sale.

C.1556.

PUBLIC MEETING

IN HONOUR OF

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Accounts of the Indian Science Congress, The Associated Chambers of Commerce and other gatherings will appear in the February number.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 2, 1923.

THE NEW CORPORATION.

Our hopes in regard to the municipal elections have been amply justified and we have reason to be satisfied with the results. All except three Nationalists—some of them not members of the Municipal Nationalist Party but who can be relied upon to do their duty by their electors—have succeeded in the contest. We must also congratulate the four women candidates who have secured seats on the Corporation. The privilege has been Bombay's to elect the first four women as members of the premier municipality in India. Though the Madras Corporation has a woman Commissioner, it must be remembered that she was nominated by Government. These ladies will find plenty of work for them to do in the Corporation for the amelioration of the condition of poor women and children in the city. One or two representatives of the "depressed" classes have also been successful and their presence in the Corporation will be of immense benefit not only to the communities they represent but also to others. Except in the Fort Ward the polling was very poor, and even there not more than half the voters chose to use their votes. In other Wards the results, in this respect, are very disappointing. In the Bhuleshwar Ward out of 17,712 voters only about 4,550 chose to go to the polling booth but this might be explained by the fact that till the last hour efforts were made to avoid a contest. In the Girgaum Ward, which contains the largest number of educated voters, only 2,600 voters gave their votes, although there are 17,000 voters on the list. The same apathy was seen in E., F. and G. Wards, where there is a large working class population. With better organisation, we feel sure that the Nationalists would have secured a greater number of seats than they did. All these years, in spite of their great numerical preponderance the Hindus have been in a minority in the Corporation, but this year they have secured a fairly large number of seats. The Muslim citizens of Bombay, who in the past did not take a due share of interest in civic affairs are coming to the fore and we hope their interest will grow as time goes on. Only fifteen Parsis have come into the new Corporation. But the Parsi community will be the first to recognise that this is due to the spread of education and enlightenment among the other communities.

The Nationalist members bring new ideals into our civic parliament. What will this new body of representatives of the middle-class electors—the total electorate even under the new constitution is not more than seven per cent. of the city's population—do to improve the city and its institutions? The policy of the Nationalist party—as announced—is one of opposition to the forces of capitalism-cum-landlordism which deminated the old Corporation; but we should like to see a more constructive programme carried out by the most compact body of representatives. The programme of civic development as tackled by the Government of Bombay in their Development scheme is a direct invasion of the sphere of municipal activity, which it is not even now too late for the Municipality to challenge with a view to secure a revision of policy. For, with the main issue of civic housing are involved the side issues of transport development and improvement in matters such as water supply, sanitary appliances, open spaces, public parks and play-grounds, street alignment and road lighting. The present Corporation has too long been accustomed to play second fiddle to the energetic Government of Sir George Lloyd, even in the matter of such measures as the Rent acts, to offer any opposition to the violation of the rights of a municipality, in the provincial Government attempting to solve, through an executive department of their own, the problem of local housing. The recent announcement of the rent policy in the Development chawls gives ground for belief that the Development Department has by no means solved the problem of economic housing; and it is up to the new Corporation to show whether it cannot find a cheaper, healthier and more effective solution either by promoting co-operative enterprise, or by compelling every employer of labour to provide decent house-room for the employees, or by the extension of municipal trading to house-building for renting purposes. State enterprise, as typified by the Development Department, and municipal trading of the kind suggested may be theoretically similar. But in practice there is a great difference. For the outlay by the Central Department will be made good by an increased pressure upon the general population—a proceeding of questionable propriety and justice; while the burden as well as the benefit of municipal trading will necessarily remain with the body that undertakes the civic enterprise. The new Corporation ought to realise this great practical difference. Its ramifications in the departments of transport and lighting are not less significant. The Bombay Tramway Company has only recently asked for a modification of the contract of carriage to enable it to swell its profits. Will the new Corporation ask this monopolistic agency to keep to its contract on pain of an immediate institution of a municipal omnibus service extending to all points of Greater Bombay? There is no other way of reducing the charges of such capitalist ventures than direct enterprise by the Municipality—in lighting and water-supply, sewage and housing, passenger and goods carriage. But will the Corporation have the necessary enterprise?

These, though the immediate, are by no means all the civic ventures that would be attempted by a truly sympathetic and progressive Corporation. There is the grave question of sanitation, the pitiful shortage of decent hospital accommodation which made possible a recent scandal—not to mention the educational aspect of the same problem—and the consequent incapacity satisfactorily to deal with epidemics like the last influenza peril without falling back upon private help. Larger and more serious still is the problem of civic education, which, from the University downwards, needs a thorough overhauling as to aims, methods and means of teaching. We know, of course, the limit of the statutory powers of the Corporation in these matters. But it is the Corporation alone which can set any bounds to its practical and beneficent influence on all civic matters and institutions.

EMIGRATION TO FIJI.

The Government of India as well as the local Governments concerned would do well to take steps to bring prominently to the notice of prospective emigrants to Fiji the new taxation proposals of the Fiji Government. We learn from a Suva (Fiji) paper that the taxation committee of the Fiji Executive Council have recommended the imposition of a residential or poll tax of £1 per head per annum on all male persons (other than Fijians) between the ages of 16 and 60 years, who reside in Fiji and who are (a) British subjects, or (b) of European descent ,or (c) South Pacific Islanders. Indians, as "British subjects," will be liable to pay the tax and it can be easily imagined how such an impost will press hard on the poor Indian community. Whether they are employed or not, all Indians in the colony above the age of 16 will be compelled to pay the tax. The handful of Europeans who reside in Fiji and who have waxed rich on the sweat of poor Indian and other Asiatic labour may not mind the tax, as it will be but a flea-bite to them, but to Indians the bulk of whom live on weekly or daily wages and who receive but a pittance in return for their labour, the tax will be a great hardship. The European community in a meeting presided over by the local mayor have actually welcomed the poll-tax, knowing well that the main burden of the taxation will fall on the Indian and other labouring classes. The latter held a public meeting early in December strongly protesting against the impost. It would appear that the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the tax has been obtained by the Government of Fiji and the proposal only awaits the sanction of the local Legislative Council. The latter body, dominated as it is by the European element, will, of course, readily approve of the tax. The Indian community having no voice in the legislature will have but to submit tamely to the iniquitous impost, though they form the majority of the tax-payers. Fiji is but a Crown Colony, where, in theory at least, all subjects of His Majesty are on a footing of equality. But actually the handful of Whites who reside in that colony are free to domineer over British subjects who outnumber them several times. Is it not the duty of the Government of India to protest strongly against the fresh hardship to which Indian emigrants are to be subjected?

Notes of the Day

Indians in Kenya.

The Colonial Office statement of the position in Kenya, furnished to the Government of India and communicated by the latter to the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, does not explain much. The Colonial Office, after referring to "the unavoidable delay in settling the outstanding questions including that of Indian representation" proceeds to say that the Secretary of State had to choose between a postponement of the general election and dissolution of the new Council after its election" and that he has adopted the former course with a view to enable the new constitution to be framed in time for it to be brought into force on the occasion of the general election. But the Colonial Office does not explain why it had allowed so many months to pass, after Mr. Churchill's notorious Colonial Dinner speech, without seriously attempting to arrive at a settlement of the Indian question. Nor does it explain why the Kenya Government suddenly proceeded last month to notify the date of the general election, though it was fully aware of the promise given to the Indians that a settlement of their question would be arrived at before any new general election was held. From the tactics adopted by both the Colonial Office and the Kenya Government, is it not plain that they were playing a waiting game with a view to entrap the Indian community into acceptance of a *fait accompli*? If after notification of the general election the Indian community had not shown its mettle but had remained quiescent, would not the Colonial Office have proceeded quietly to ignore the pledge given to Indians and allowed the general election to be held without according the franchise to them? The moral is obvious: Indians must depend on themselves and remain ever vigilant in defence of their rights.

Their Minimum Demand.

The utter unreasonableness of the position taken up by the Whites of Kenya with regard to the Indian problem is well seen in their opposition to even so partial a solution as that proposed by the Governor. They decline to agree to concede to Indians even half the number of seats in the Council which they will obtain for themselves. There are indications to show that the Governor originally proposed that the Europeans should be given six seats and the Indians four. But the Colonial Office, ever ready to pamper the Colonial Whites, appears to have suggested that the Whites should be given one or two more seats. Hence the present proposal to give the Whites "seven or eight" seats and the Indians only four. The electoral roll is proposed to be a common one, but apparently voting is to be carried on on a communal basis, the Europeans and Indians being asked to elect their representatives separately. The latter device may be accepted as a temporary compromise, but Indians cannot accept the principle of racial inferiority underlying the unequal representation. The original proposal to give the Europeans six seats and Indians four was a more equitable solution. Indians would do well to refuse to accept any more prejudicial position than this. From the attitude of the Whites it is clear that they imagine that the more they indulge in bluff, the more the Colonial Office will bend and Indians too recede from their position. But whatever the Colonial Office may do, let the Indian community refuse to budge from the stand they have taken—a stand which they are entitled to take in all justice and fairness.

Terrorism in Dublin.

The frequent outrages which are taking place in the very metropolis of the Irish Free State are calculated to rouse serious misgivings in the mind of the public outside Ireland as to whether the resources at the disposal of the Free State are as sufficient as President Cosgrave and his colleagues have been assuring the world they are. From a review of the course of events in Southern Ireland since the Free State was inaugurated one is led gravely to doubt whether the Free State commands the allegiance of the majority of the population. Day by day the Irregulars are becoming more and more daring and are menacing the very safety of the capital. The recently inaugurated policy of executions, instead of cowing the hostile elements, appears to have given rise to a reaction, moral as well as physical, against the Free State authorities. The violence of the Irregulars deserves the strongest condemnation of every right thinking person, both because it is futile and because it is directed against their own countrymen. Irishmen have yet to learn that the salvation of their country can never come through violence. The truth of the saying "Those who use the sword shall perish by the sword" has again and again been borne out by history and the career of Ireland affords, perhaps, the most telling demonstration of this supreme truth. The anarchy in Ireland cannot continue for long without pulling down the edifice of the Free State. It is time that the saner elements in the country put their heads together and devised steps to bring about a compromise between the two rival political sections.

India's Trade Commissioner.

Does the appointment of Mr. Dadiba Dalal to the Indian High Commissionership in London indicate a change in policy or is it merely a sop, like the appointment of Lord Sinha to the Governorship of Behar, to Indian agitation? We are afraid it is the latter. The appointment of an Indian as successor to the late Sir William Meyer was advocated on the ground that an Indian is better fitted to discharge the responsibilities of the post than a non-Indian, however well-intentioned, and the Secretary of State appeared to honour this principle when he appointed Mr. Dalal as High Commissioner. But the Civilian tradition is still too strong for Lord Peel to ignore. He has appointed Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay to succeed Mr. Frank Noyce in the post of Indian Trade Commissioner. Could not an Indian have been appointed to the post? Does Lord Peel think that no qualified Indian is available at present? The Hon. Mr. Sarma is, nominally at least, at the head of the Commerce Department of the Government of India. Did he have any say in the matter?

Municipal Contracts.

A very salutary principle is embodied in the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on Wednesday. The Committee has given the Commisioner clearly to understand that it will not, ordinarily, entertain any proposal for variations in contracts over Rs. 5,000 unless the same is brought to the notice of the Committee at the earliest possible opportunity. During the last few years there have been instances in which the Commissioner, at the instance of contractors, has come before the Committee and the Corporation for variations in the terms of the contracts several months after the contracts had been signed. In one instance, we remember, more than a year was allowed to pass before the default of the contractor was taken notice of and the Corporation had at last to agree to modify the terms of the contract lest the Municipality should sustain further losses. We do not mean to say that the Municipality should stand by its bonds like a Shylock, but wily contractors should not be allowed to play fast and loose with the agreements they have signed with eyes open with the Municipality.

BENGAL FLOODS AND AFTER.

CAN FAMINE BE PREVENTED?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

III*

We got back into our boat again and went on further to two other villages. These also belonged to Musalmans. Indeed, it has been a striking experience to me to find that the villages here are almost entirely Musalman by religion. I have been told, on good authority, that the proportion is ninety per cent. throughout the flooded area. In the light of that fact, I feel it necessary to urge very strongly, that the wealthy Muhammadan merchants, not only in Calcutta and Dacca, but also in Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Colombo, as well as those in Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow and other places, should do their utmost to subscribe liberally to the Bengal Flood Relief Fund, under Dr. P. C. Roy, at the College of Science, Calcutta, on behalf of their poorer brethren. I have lived among the Musalmans of India during a great part of my life in this country, and I know full well that when they are appealed to on behalf of the distressed within their own community, they obey the injunctions of the Prophet, who was himself left an orphan and who felt so keenly the sufferings of the poor. I trust that this appeal, which I am now making to them while visiting the homes of Musalman villagers and seeing with my own eyes poor Muhammadan women and children in terrible danger of starvation will go home to their hearts, and that many further subscriptions will come in; for they are very sorely needed. I trust also that more Musalman workers will be found to come out to the field itself and take part in the work.

In one of these Musalman villages, which was roughly five or six feet above the river, the high water mark reached by the flood was pointed out to me, both on the walls of a house, which had not fallen down, and also on a tree. These flood marks came exactly up to my shoulder, so that the estimate which I had seen in the newspapers of ten feet of water was fairly correct for this part of the country.

The inhabitants of this village told me that they had escaped at last on a bamboo raft, which they had hastily put together. They had thus been able to reach the railway embarkment. The waters appear to have taken a very long time in subsiding. There is a District Board road, which is slightly raised above the surrounding country, and runs direct from Atrai to Karachmari. I have authentic information that this road was still under water and could be crossed by a ferry boat as late as a whole month after the flood began. This duration of the flood period must be remembered when considering the damage done and the distress suffered in the district about which I am writing. If the flood had subsided only a week earlier the crop might have been partly saved, ruined it altogether have been partly saved. It was the last week which ruined it altogether.

One of the most remarkable things, on making this investigation, has been a discovery throughout the whole of the district here, where the flood was so deep and continued so long, that scarcely a single life of man, woman or child was lost. I have heard of only one case of a man being drowned in this area. In other districts, the record was not so favourable. Another fact, which I have been told on the best authority, is significant. The autumn and cold weather season, in this special area, has been singularly free from malaria and the death-rate as a whole has been lower than usual all round.

Great praise is due in this direction, without a doubt, to the comparatively large number of voluntary medical workers, who have rendered aid to the sick, which on ordinary occasions could never have been obtained by these poor villagers at all. It has been no uncommon thing for one of the doctors on the volunteer staff to go tramping out many miles across the fields to render help to a single sick person in a remote village without any thought of remuneration. But above all, perhaps, the low death-rate and absence of fever or any epidemic disease have been due to the great care with which all the careases, left upon the fields, were destroyed and all the walls disinfected, as soon as ever the waters had subsided. There can be no question whatever, that this sanitary preventive work has had excellent results.

Of one other factor I am not so certain. It seems to me possible, that the standing waters over such vast areas of ground, remaining for so long a period, destroyed much of the insect life, and for that reason the malarial mosquito has not been able to spread its infection. This, however, is only a surmise. What I hear is, that the mosquitoes were very plentiful just after the flood, but since then they have been very few.

I should like to add some further thoughts, which have come to my mind, about the people themselves. The Muhammadan villagers have been able hitherto to bear the great strain of the disaster far better than might have been expected from the emptiness of their houses and the condition of their land. The people, as a whole, are not yet emaciated, though there are abundant signs of real hunger and distress. At present, also, there is very little mendicancy. This may be, in some measure, due to their meat diet, which has included ducks and fowls and eggs, as well as fish. All these have been hitherto fairly plentiful, in spite of the dearth of food in other directions. It has been striking to me to see the number of fowls in these Muhammadan villages, and they seem to have thrived, both on the snails which appeared in great abundance after the flood, and also on the rice grain, which was quite unfit for human consumption. The fish harvest of the rivers and pools and tanks has certainly not been lost

(Continued on page 8)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of Jan. 30 and Feb. 1.

RIGHTS OF PEOPLES.

I ET'S SOLEMN DECLARATION.

FRENCH NOTE TO ANGORA.

BRITISH PRESS FLABBERGASTED.

ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE AT LAUSANNE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

Lausanne Jan. 31 10-55 p.m.

The three plenary Committees sat this morning and the Presidents summed up the articles of the Treaty relating to each Committee, laying stress upon their acceptable character for Turkey, Curzon recommended Ismet to accept the treaty, because, said he "wise is the man who never refuses a good offer," and he added; "We are not buying or selling a carpet in an Oriental bazaar but dealing with the destinies of nations and the lives of men." This did not prevent the British delegate from haggling over the date of departure. Ismet, drawing attention to the fact that the treaty contains questions upon which agreement has not been established and many very important matters which have not hitherto been the subject of debate at all, asked for another meeting in eight days' time in order to make known his detailed observations. Curzon consented to prolong his stay till Saturday and then Sunday. Alluding to the attitude of France he said that whatever may be discussed after the departure of the British delegation can give no result.

In the course of the meeting of the first Committee Ismet said: "I consider it my duty solemnly to declare that Mesopotamia, Hedjaz, Egypt and Syria with all the territories left outside the frontiers of Turkey, have the right to choose in perfect freedom the administration which pleases them. At the moment of making this declaration I cannot help expressing with a view to that general appeasement for which the Allied delegations on their side have not ceased to appreciate the opportunity, a wish to see measures of clemency extended to persons who having worked for the national cause, are now the object of penal proceedings."

SENSATION IN BRITAIN.

FRENCH OFFICIAL CIRCLES SURPRISED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Paris.—The French official circles are surprised at the sensation in Britain with regard to the French Note to Angora. It is stated that Britain all along was informed that the French did not consider the Lausanne Treaty an ultimatum. The French desire to avoid anything that may be considered as hustling of the Turks into war, and are prepared to give them time for consideration. At present, at least, there is no question of any separate Franco-Turkish negotiations.—Reuter.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM.

BRITISH VIEW OF LAUSANNE TERMS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Authoritative circles in London do not consider the French Note to Angora introduces any new factor in the situation. They deprecate unnecessary alarm and point out that the British do not regard the Peace Treaty as being in any way an ultimatum. They believe that France is anxious to avoid at all costs breach with the Turks, but there is no question of France's desiring separate and preferential treatment by the Turks.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Lausanne.—The dramatic situation created by last night's Paris telegrams appears to have been entirely altered to-day. The conciliatory character of to-day's speeches seems to have created a new atmosphere; and the feeling prevails that peace is practically assured. It is noteworthy that the Turks have ordered a new set of seals.—Reuter.

CURZON'S COMPLACENCY.

TREATY: GREAT EFFORT OF MAGNANIMITY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Lausanne.—Lord Curzon, in the course of his speech concerning the Treaty, emphasised the unity of the Allies to which the American Delegation had materially contributed. He laid stress on the desire of all the Powers to conclude a peace which would be acceptable to all the parties as shown by many concessions made in the Treaty; especially referring to the grant of full sovereignty to Turkey and East Thrace and the provisions to ensure the safety of the Turkish frontiers and defence of Constantinople, and to meet the susceptibilities of Turkey with regard to the Straits.

Lord Curzon declared that the Treaty was a great effort of magnanimity and conciliation. He hoped Ismet Pasha would accept it, for rejection would be inconsistent with all his professions and with the interests of his country. He hoped that Ismet Pasha would not imagine that by further haggling he could start a new conference. Lord Curzon said that he could not participate in such a conference. They were not buying and selling carpets in oriental bazaar, remarked Lord Curzon, but dealing with the destinies of nations. He commended to Ismet Pasha the excellent saying that "a wise man never refused a good offer."

The Italian, French and other Allied delegates also earnestly commended the Treaty to the Turks, and put particular emphasis on the enormous concessions which the Allies had made.—Reuter.

GENEROUS TERMS INDEED!

CURZON CHALLENGES WORLD OPINION.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) Jan. 31.

Lord Curzon, this morning, at the Lausanne Conference peresented formally to the Turkish delegates the allied draft peace treaty. He explained in very friendly and conciliatory language the various aspects of the treaty. M. Bompard and Srg Garroni, the French and Italian delegates afterwards made explanations of those parts of the treaty for which the Commissions over which they had presided had specially been responsible. Ismet Pasha asked for a delay of one week before signature. After the Allied delegates had conferred it was announced that the whole British delegation would remain until Sunday night instead of leaving on Friday. Ismet Pasha declared that he would do his best in the interval and Lord Curzon said that he hoped to shake hands on a common victory.

ALLIES' NOBLE OBJECTS.

In presenting the treaty Lord Curzon said that its object was primarily to end the terrible devastating war that had agitated Europe and large areas of Asia for over eight years and to enable all to send home their various armies, whether the Allied, Turkish or Greek. Thus, peace and construction and cooperation were the Allies' three objects. Explaining why the draft treaty was now being presented, Lord Curzon said that the discussion in the conference had been conducted on friendly, even cordial, terms, but it was felt to be in public interest that the proceedings should be brought to a termination. "By far the greater part of the contents of the Treaty have been examined, argued and revised with the assistance of the Turkish delegation over and over again. To a not inconsiderable portion they have assented. As regards the remainder there is nothing of which they have not been aware and it is impossible for the Turkish delegation or the Angora Government to declare that they are being confronted with a surprise or menace. One and all, we have endeavoured to frame a treaty not by methods of pressure or dictation but by methods of conciliation, compromise and negotiation. We have drafted in the form of a definite treaty the essential conditions upon which we are convinced a general honourable peace can be concluded."

FOR THE WELFARE OF TURKISH PEOPLE.

Lord Curzon declared that the hope which had been built at one time upon a discord between the principal Allies or between them and the remaining Powers had been falsified because the Allies had been found, without exception, to be animated by a common interest. The American delegation had contributed naturally to that Treaty. This treaty was a combined offer to Turkey, not of single Power or group of Powers, but of all the Powers primarily interested in the re-establishment of peace or recovered welfare of the Turkish people. Again, the treaty was an appeal not to Angora or to the populations of Europe alone but to the public opinion of the world. "We want the world to pronounce whether the settlement now offered to Turkey is just and generous; whether it constitutes a fair amount of legitimate aspirations of the Turkish peoples; whether it offers the Turkish Government conditions enabling them, upon re-entering into the final possession of their territories, to reconstitute the life of the Turkish nation without external intervention or internal service." Proceeding, Lord Curzon contrasted the present generous terms with those of the former Treaty of Sevres. "In fact, we might be blamed for going too far. This change has not been due to the fact that the Turks were victorious in the latest stages of the war with Greece but to the increasing and sincere recognition of their own aspiration for national unity."

The provisions of the Treaty had been so designed as to enable the Turkish State which had been vanquished in the war against the Allies, but had ended by obtaining a victory over the Greek forces, to resume her place both in Asia and Europe as a single consolidated State and to re-enter if she were so minded—as she had declared her intention to be—the comity of nations. They had also been designed to rebuild her relationships of unity, goodwill and friendly intercourse on equal terms be-

(Continued on next page.)

LIBERAL PEERS

UNITED OPPOSITION FORMED

VISCOUNT GREY ELECTED LEADER.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A meeting of the Liberal Peers at the Reform Club passed a unanimous resolution to-day re-establishing the united Liberal Opposition in the House of Lords and appointed Viscount Grey their leader.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEBT TO AMERICA.

CABINET ACCEPTS AMERICAN OFFER

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Cabinet have accepted the American debt offer.—Reuter.

The British Government have agreed to the United States' proposals for funding the British debt to America. Their decision was reached this evening by the Cabinet who, sitting yesterday, received reports from Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of Exchequer, on his return from negotiation with the American Funding Commission in Washington. The terms naturally involve heavy additional load of taxation to the already heavy burden on the British tax-payers inasmuch as they involve an annual payment of 161 million dollars for the next ten years and 184 million dollars thereafter for the remaining 52 years. Britain last year resumed payment of interest with half-yearly instalments of 23 million pounds. The debt was contracted during the war by Britain on behalf of her European Allies who, incidentally, have not so far found themselves in a position to discharge their obligations to Britain.—(B. O. W.)

U. S. APPRECIATION OF BRITISH ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Wtshington.—Official circles consider Britain's acceptance of the debt terms in principle a step towards breaking the vicious circle of world debts which will result in substantial improvement in the world's condition. Newspapers praise British attitude in not questioning her obligations.—Reuter.

FUNDING LAW TO BE ALTERED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Washingtos.—The Secretary of the Treasury states that the British decision to accept the American offer regarding funding of the British debt, has opened the way to immediate drafting of recommendations which the Paris dent will make for alteration of the Funding Law in order to legalise the proposed terms.—Reuter.

PAYMENTS TO SPREAD OVER 60 YEARS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The British Cabinet have decided to accept the America's offer to fund the British debt for a decade at three per cent and thereafter at three and half per cent with half per cent sinking fund. The payments will be spread over sixty years altogether.—Reuter.

APPRECIATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

New York.—The immediate effect of Britain's acceptance of the debt funding proposal was the appreciation of foreign exchange and foreign bonds. Heads of leading banks regard the decision as the most important and constructive step since the war. Prominent businessmen are predicting that the sterling will soon return to normal.—Reuter.

CHINA AND THE OPIUM CONVENTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Chao Sin Chu, Chinese Charge d'Affairs in London in a letter to the Press says that as Sir Francis Aglen's suggestion for temporary opium monopoly in China may result in making the attitude of the Chinese Government towards the opium problem misunderstood and controversial, he is directed to issue an official statement that such suggested legislation is not the policy of the Chinese Government which in all sincerity intends to fulfil its obligations under the opium conventions.—Reuter.

RESTRICTION ON NARCOTICS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Washington.—The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has introduced a resolution requesting President Harding to urge world-wide limitation of production of narcotics and other habit forming drugs.—Reuter.

STANDARD PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It is officially announced that there will be no chance for the quarter beginning February 1st in the percentage of standard production of rubber that may be exported on minimum duty from Ceylon and Malaya.—Reuter.

NELSON vs. M. C. C.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Nelson.—In a match between the M. C. C. and the Nelson, the visitors beat the home team by an innings and seventy-five runs. The Nelson, in their first innings made 119 (Saxon 60). The M. C. C. scored 249 in their first innings, Wilkinson contributing 52 and Chapman 71 not out. The Nelson went in to bat and were all out for 55 in the second innings. Freeman took 8 for 2 and Brand 3 for 5.—Reuter.

MEMEL SITUATION

ULTIMATUM TO LITHUANIA

NOTE BY AMBASSADORS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Conference of Ambassadors has decided to send a note which it is understood, amounts to an ultimatum requesting Lithuania to restore normal situation in Memel; demanding withdrawal of Lithuanaian troops and bands, dissolution of the Provisional Government and re-establishment of Inter-Allied authority. It is understood that the Note threatened forcible action.

EXPULSIONS FROM OCCUPIED AREAS.

POPE ASKED TO INTERVENE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Paris.—It is reported that the Archbishop of Cologne has requested the Pope to intervene with France regarding the expulsions from the occupied areas.—Reuter.

"PUTTING ON THE SCREW."

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Essen.—The French are putting on the screw and have issued orders for tightening up of martial law "on account of Imperial officials' systematic intereference with the peaceful work of Alied engineers." Orders have also been issued for establishing curfew from ten in the night to six in the morning, prohibiting public meetings and threatening the severest penalties for unauthorised possession of Arms.

PUNISHMENT FOR GIVING INFORMATION TO FOREIGN GOVTS

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Paris.—The German Government has announced that persons giving foreign Governments data regarding production and sale of coal are liable to a minimum punishment of two months' imprisonment.

Work has been resumed by the railwaymen in Dusseldorf and Treves.—Reuter.

BUSINESS AT A STAND STILL IN RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Essen.—Complete stagnation reigns. The Post Office is closed and telegram and telephone communication is severed and railways are running only a skeltton service. As regards the Customs Cordon French troops hitherto have taken up positions at a number of stations, but the North-Eastern Railway are permitting unrestricted communication with Germany. The French have occupied the Customs Offices at Dusseldorf and collected German customs tax and expelled officials. The shortage of railway trucks is keenly felt. For example, yesterday, although thirteen thousand were ordered for coal and foodstuffs there was a shortage of five thousand while to-day seven thousand only were available compared with seventeen thousand ordered.—Reuter.

HUGO STINNES REPUDIATES CONTRACT.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Berlin.—The German "Mining Gazette" learns that Hugo Stinnes has repudiated a recent contract to reconstruct the devastated area in France.—Reuter.

NO COAL FOR UNOCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Paris.—The French and Belgian Governments have informed the German Government that in view of the general default declared by the Reparations Commission, the occupation authorites in Ruhr have been ordered to prevent any despatch of coal or coke to unoccupied parts of Germany from to-morrow. The right is reserved to impose fresh sanctions if they prove necessary—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN A BEUTHEN MINE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Berlin.—A serious coal-damp explosion has occurred in a mine in Beuthen. Only 200 out of eight-hundred miners have hitherto been rescued and of those rescued 80 have been removed to hospital. Thirty-five corpses have been raised.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Foreign Exchange Market was violently erratic to-day and business was very difficult. Marks closed at 220 to 225 thousand, French francs 79.35, Belgian 91.15, lire 98 and sterling on New York 4.65 5/8.—Reuter.

FRENCH LEGATION FOR AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Paris.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has requested the preparation of a report on the question of establishing a legation in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

IN DEFENCE OF CONGRESS.

"GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL."

STRONG PLEA FOR KHADDAR PROGRAMME.

MASS MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the G Ward Congress Committee a public meeting was held last night at Dadar. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presiding. There was a very large audience, although the meeting commenced at about 10 p.m. and lasted till after midnight. None of the speakers referred to the question of Council entry, and Mr. Rajagopalachari said that he would be glad to discuss it if anybody wished it. Mr. Deshapande emphatically repudiated the statements made by the other party at his being given a "blank cheque" by them to bring about an amicable understanding Mr. Khadilker apologised for being late, but the reason was, he said, the Working Committee was sitting till a late hour and they could not come earlier. Introducing the speakers he said Mr. Rajagopalachari was one of the greatest disciples of Mahatma Gandhi and from him he had received his inpiration. He was now conducting "Young India" to the great satisfaction of the public.

Mr. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said it was the duty of young men to learn as many languages as possible, for that was necessary for the progress of India. They must also learn toleration for other people.

They had met there that night to discuss and to consider what they should do. There had been many unfortunate incidents, and there had been fortunate incidents also. What he wanted to tell them was that the N.C.O. programme had been saved at the Gaya Congress and it was for them and for him and for all of them to decide how much they could really do. Nobody could say that the programme was not there or that it had been altered. The whole programme had been saved by the Congress and placed before the country and it was for them to decide whether they would not make the necessary sacrifices and carry it out. There was no other course open to them for winning Swaraj and they could not get Swaraj except by that method. There was no use harking back to other methods and they must make the necessary sacrifices if they were called upon to make. It was necessary to do so for winning liberty. If they were to get liberty, they must make those sacrifices. If they wanted to perform their duties and get Swaraj in their time, they must take up the burden and discharge their duties and make the necessary sacrifices. That was the sum and substance of what he was going to tell them. Were they going to try or to give it up. No good work was without its blessing and good must result from their work. If they could look back to their work they would find that they had achieved very good results, as even their opponents and their detractors would admit and had admitted. Therefore, nothing had been lost by all that they had suffered. Let them not be carried away by pessimism that they had done much and got nothing! Let them look back two or three years and they would find that they had succeeded. No doubt they had not succeeded and got Swaraj; but that was because they had not offered sacrifices. When they had made the necessary sacrifice they would surely succeed. They could get Swaraj within one year, if they began to make the necessary sacrifices even now. If they began to work and carry out the programme they would get Swaraj within one year from now. But so long as they procrastinated they would never get it. They must non-cooperate in certain matters and do certain things and Swaraj would be theirs.

MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

After all their trials they should have been clothed in Khaddar. He did not think that they had done even that! What was the amount of sacrifice in purchasing a few rupees worth of khaddar and putting it on? Surely, they were prepared to make some little sacrifice! He hoped they would all of them use khaddar at once. Every one of them must put on khaddar and give them confidence, for the measure of success of N.C.O. was the use of khaddar by the people. So long as the people did not take to the universal use of khaddar so, long were their opponents, workers and leaders entitled to suspect entitled not to be confident, entitled to doubt and even to alter the programme. Therefore, if they wished the other people not to alter their programme, let them give up their foreign clothes and take a few rupees and purchase Khaddar! They were approaching March 18, when 12 months would have been finished by Mahatma Gandhi in jail, whom they no doubt loved and for whom they were even prepared to die. (Cheers). Before that time all of them and the people of Bombay, of whom he was so very fond, set an example before March 18. Wherever it was available they must discover khaddar and then put it on. He hoped by March 18 every one of them would use khaddar, and thus begin a new year. If only the whole of India would do it, it would show that the whole country was behind the leaders. Who could then say that the country was weak! No more foreign cloth should appear after March 18. If they put on Khaddar they gave their consecration to Swaraj, but Swaraj was not yet. It was no use arguing that khaddar could not get Swaraj. Everybody in India accepted khaddar as the standard of N. C. O. The nation had got intact the N. C. O. programme passed at Gaya. Before March 18 at least if they had got any love for the man who was in jail, let them effect that change. If only they would realise what was their duty they would do it.

He was not going to talk to them of councils. It they were going to argue about councils, they could do it indefinitely! If any one wanted to argue about councils there was time and room for him to do so.

APPEAL FOR MONEY.

The next point was that they wanted money—a very old fashioned request! They knew in Bombay that the one crore of rupees was with the various congress committees. But nobody believed that one crore would buy them Swaraj. They must rally for their sacrifice and if they were to get work from the people and get some sacrifice they must have some money. They knew they had not the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, but they wanted only 25 lakhs, spread over the whole year. If they would only think of the money spent by the citizens of Bombay in buying their cigarettes, they would be convinced that the money asked for was not much for the city of Bombay alone. Twenty-five lakhs was nothing, if only they cared to give. They wanted the money to come from as many people as possible. If he had known of the meeting before he would have asked each of them to bring a rupee with him to the meeting, and he hoped in future they would do so. They wanted the money to be spent in postages, in telegrams and on railways. It grieved him to ask them all for money and to waste it over postages so long as work was to be done. If they had carried out their duty they would not have required the money, but because they were so forgetful of their resolutions tha they wanted the money. That was wh they also wanted volunteers They want men who could promise to work at least som time, in the week. Those volunteers could work a revolution by their work, if they could only work for the next three months. If but 5,000 men could work whole-heartedly they could work wonders. It was wicked for them to have slept last year, but it was never too late to mend. There seemed to be more life and more organisation amongst the people. They had suffered enough by their dissensions, and they wanted those volunteers very badly. Those volunteers must be workers, as well as willing to go to sacrifice, because they knew that sacrifice was more valuable from a man who was willing to work for his country. They must get the money from as many people as they could do, as it was no use one man's giving away that whole amount.

Addressing his Tamil countrymen present at the meeting, he appealed to them to lead the people of Bombay because they had come to Bombay. They had a great reputation in Bengal and in the Punjab, and the South must establish its reputation as well. They must not lose a single day in Bombay and must lead the people of Bombay. Let them unite together, so that they might work together and set an example for the other people. (Cheers.)

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.

Babu Rajendra Prasad said they knew what work was done for the last two years. The work they had been doing for the last many years was carried much under the inspiration of the Mahatma in the short period of two years. Referring to the Councils he said they had tried the Councils and had given them up because they were useful no longer. Mahatma Gandhi had realised that no country had realised Swaraj by beseeching others to grant it to them. Only by their work, by their own moral strength, by their self reliance alone they would get Swaraj. They were fighting each other formerly, but the Mahatma had told them to unite together for the common good of the land, for the common good of all of us. And the same Mahatma was in jail now. For a greater good, it was the duty of the people to give up their little differences. What was the reason of so few foreign people ruling over 30 crores of Indians? That was because they had a good organisation and were able to act as one, whenever necessary. Therefore, it was their duty to establish Punchayets in every village for the conduct of affairs in villages, which would be obedient to the will of the Congress and carry out its mandates. It was the duty of these small village Punchayets to work after the villages and do work for the people. Then the third thing was the use of khadar and its production on a large scale. If they could use and make khadar on a larger scale, he was sure the value of their work would not be lost not only on their ownselves, but also on their opponents. If they but used khadar for six months, he was sure that they would be considerably stronger than they were now. Before going up this path, they must remember that there was no other course for them to adopt for it was their path of self-reliance, of strength and of truth.

MR. T. PRAKASAM.

Mr. T. Prakasam said nations were judged just like men, by their work and merits. If they started their work to-day and if their opponents caused them obstruction and they changed they would be called fickle and if they changed from post to post they had

(Continued on next page.)

EMIGRATION TO CEYLON.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning with Sir Frederick Whyte in chair. Mr. Townsend, official member, from Punjab was sworn in. A question of Mr. Ahmed Baksh elicited information that between January 1922 to 15th January 1923 twenty-one villages and various settlements had been bombed in tribal area and ninty-four tons of explosives were dropped.

EMIGRATION TO CEYLON.

The House then proceeded to discuss the draft notifications making lawful emigration for unskilled work to Ceylon and Malay under certain conditions.

Mr. Hullah moved.—This Assembly approves the draft notification which has been laid in the draft before the Chamber specifying the terms and condition on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful to Ceylon and recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the notilcation be published in the Gazette of India. Mr. Hullah emphasised the close proximity of Ceylon to India and the large movement of Indian labour to that country which had been going on for several years. It was with a view not to disorganise this movement that the Emigration Act excluded Ceylon from its operation for one year. That period of exemption would end on the 5th March and unless notifications were approved. emigration would become unlawful after that date.

Concluding Mr. Hullah in recommending the adoption of notifications said:—"Conditions in Ceylon are on the whole satisfactory. There is a very large traffic of labour in both the directions and itwill not be of advantage either of ourselves, of labourers or of Government of Ceylon that there should be any drastic interference in this movement. I wish to acknowledge that the Ceylon Government have met to the fullest extent the absolute conditions that we desired." (Applause.)

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer moved an adjournment of consideration of notifications till next week in order to enable the members to obtain from Government the detailed materials which had been so far locking to enable them to come to definite conclusions. He thought that the picture was different from that enthusiastically drawn by Mr. Hullah.

Sir Devaprashad Sarabadhikari supported the adjournment for the same reasons.

Mr. Sarma readily agreed to the desire of the House for more information and accepted the motion of adjournment. The motion for adjournment of discussion was thereupon agreed and Sir Malcolm Hailey announced that on Friday or Saturday of the next week the two notifications would be considered.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. A. H. Ley then moved that no action be taken on the draft convention relating to workmen's compensation in agriculture and the recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture adopted by the third session of International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1921. This resolution is the same as that moved by Mr. Chadwick in the Council of State yesterday and passed thereafter objection by a few official members Mr. Ley in moving for the acceptance of the resolution said that no action be taken on workmen's compensation in agriculture and traversed almost the same ground covered by Mr. Chadwick in the Council of State.

Mr. Joshi moved an amendment by way of addition to the resolution so that the Government of India may enquire and report to the Assembly as to what action regarding these matters is necessary and practicable in the case of organised plantations in India. This amendment is the same as that moved by Mr. Sastri in the Council of State and rejected by that house. Mr. Joshi quoted the Assam labour, and emigration act passed some twenty years ago where in it was provided that employers on plantations should provide against the sickness of workmen on the plantations. The same principle was now recommended by the International Labou Conference and out of mere courtesey if not respect for the convention and recommendations of thot conferenc Government should make an enquiry into these matters.

Mr. Kamat opposed Mr. Joshi's amendment.

Mr. Mukherjee further opposed the amendment on the ground that it would not be a wise policy to start an enquiry for which there was no prima facie case and which was to involve unnecessary expenditure. Messrs. Jamnadas and Rangachari also opposed the amendment which was put and lost. The original motion was then carried.

WOMEN AND CHILD LABOUR.

Mr. A. H. Ley then moved the following resolutions. This Assembly having considered the recommendations concerning the protection before and after child-birth of women wage earners in agriculture, the night work of women, children and young persons employed in agriculture and the living conditions of agriculture workers adopted by the third session of the international labour at Geneva in 1921, recommends to the Governor-General in Council that Legislation to secure their enforcement should not be introduced at the present time. This was also the same as the resolution moved by Mr. Chadwick in the Council of State and passed by that house yesterday.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed vehemently opposed the resolution and said that if the agriculturists were ignorant, it was the duty of Government to take steps to educate them.

Mr. Joshi moved an addition to the resolution so that so far as organised plantations are concerned, Government of India should consider the advisability of undertaking registration to introduce these reforms.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee while appreciating the efforts of Mr. Joshi in the case of labour pointed out that Government had not been idle in ameliration their conditions. After further discussion the amendment of Mr. Joshi was lost and the original resolution carried.

NEW CONGRESS PARTY.

COMMITTEE'S NEXT MEETING.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The Committee of the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party at Bombay has decided that a meeing of the general body of the Party would take place at Allahabad on the 20th February instead of 11th February as previously fixed.

GOONDA BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 31.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Goonda Bill was passed after two days' discussion and the Hon. Mr. Stephenson in charge of the bill expected this measure would be a model one for other provinces and in no time the menace of hooliganism would be eradicated. Several attempts were made by way of moving amendments, and their number was 64, to withdraw some provisions. All attempts to introduce safeguards were baffled and the bill as settled in the Select Committee was practically passed with slight alterations.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent to the amendments adopted in the Council to the Standing Oorders.

The first amendment gave priority claim to the undisposed of resolutions while the other two amendments limited an individual member to put in 12 questions and 3 resolutions in one session of the Council.

OPENING OF LADY READING HOSTEL.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Before a large and distinguished audience, which included H. E. the Viceroy and the high officials of the Government of India and the members of the Indian Legislatures, Her Excellency the Countess of Reading opened the "Lady Reading Hostel", the new residence for the nursing staff of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, the cost of which, rupees three lakhs, was presented by Her Excellency from her "Women of India Fund". The hostel provides accommodation for 70 Indian nurses, under-training, and also for the Lady Superintendent and the supervising staff.

Her Excellency replying to the invitation to open the Hostel expressed pleasure and pride in finding herself increasingly associated with the achievements of the institution, which she considered was vital to the needs of the country. The insitution she, oppened, was unique. It was the only university medical college for women in India. Of 14 students sent up from the college for the last second professional examination all passed, three obtaining honours in Pathology and topping the University list of both men and women.

Lady Reading then opened the hostel which was inspected by their Excellencies.

CALCUTTA RENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

A prolonged debate took place in Calcutta Corporation this evening on the question of extending the period of operation of Calcutta Rent Act bill which proposed that the act shall remain in force for three years after it is due to expire. The bill will shortly be considered by the Legislative Council and the Government asked the Corporations opinion on it. There was a considerable opposition to any extension the view being held that the effect of the present Act had been to prevent landlords from obtaining adequate return on their property while allowing middlemen to profiteer by subletting. It was pointed out that rents of new houses had increased enormously while those of old houses remained stationary. Mr. Jones moved that the minister be recommended to continue the present Act for three months further and in the meantime appoint a committee to enquire into the present conditions of renting and accommodation in Calcutta. The motion recommending that the Act should not be extended and that the present bill be dropped was carried by 17 votes to 9.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

There was no improvement in the general outlook of the market to-day and busine in all sections remained limited. Cotto showed a weaker tendency on no support forthcoming. Coals were without any activity with practically no buyers. Tea and miscellaneous sections did not register any change in prices and turnover was negligible. Wor bonds had more buyers in evi dence. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Go ernment paper 56/13, 6 per cent bond (1926) 99/4, 6 per cent bonds (1927) 99/5.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 321.

Railway:—Barasat Basirhat Railway 56 Sara Serajgunge Railway 60.

Cotton:—Dunbar 288, Keshoram 8/2.

Jute:—Bornagore 105, Benjamin 4/4 dis count, Clive 33/14, Craig 7, Delta 432 Howrah 41/13, Nuddea 46/8, Reliance pref. 101.

Coal:—Bengal Coal 785, Raneegunge 52/ Talcher 8/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Boits 1/2. Bengal Lead 3/14, Sheehan 4, India Iron and Steels 50/8, Marshall's India Ltd 6/8. Peace Slipway 1/11, Russa Engineering pref. 30, Howrah Oil 13/8, Scindia Steam Navigation 22 discount, New Savan Sugar 5.

Tea—Sapoi Tea 14/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and five sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and eleven thirty-two pence.

RIGHTS OF PEOPLES.

(Continued from previous page.-

tween the Turkish State thus established and the remaining Powers of Europe.

CURZONIAN OBITED DICTUM.

Continuing, Lord Curzon declared: "Any fool can make war. It is the business of statesmen not to make war, but to end it and I pray to the Turkish delegation not to listen to the words of wild counsellors, but to believe that there is not a single man in the Allied countries who does not view with horror a renewed march of firing guns. I am convinced that the same is true of Ismet and his colleagues."—(B. O. W.)

TURKS GIVEN TIME TILL SUNDAY.

REUTER'S APOLOGIA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Lausanne.—The Peace Treaty was presented to the Turkish delegation this morning. There was nothing in the Treaty of which the Turkish Delegation had not been made fully aware and it is impossible for the Delegation or for the Angora Government to declare that they have been confronted with a surprise or menace.

Ismet Pasha asked for a delay of a week in order to consider the Treaty. He promised meanwhile to employ every means he could to secure an agreement.

The Conference adjourned for ten minutes to consider the reply, after which Lord Curzon, on behalf of the Allies, granted the Turks a delay until Sunday evening. He said that he hoped they would shake hands on a common victory.

The British delegation will remain in Lausanne until Sunday night.—Reuter.

ISMET ON TURKEY'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Lausanne.—After the speeches of Allied delegates Ismet Pasha reiterated that the Turks did not desire territory outside the boundaries of Turkey. They stood for the National Pact. He was of opinion that a good deal of new matter had been introduced into the Treaty which was never discussed—for example the limitation of Turkey forces in East Thrace. He declared that Turkey was bent on the peace of the world and hoped that peace efforts would proceed with "happy intensity."—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS FLABBERGASTED.

ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE AT LAUSANNE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

While the London Newspapers give prominence to the French Note to Angora with headings like "Bombshell!"—"Britain Isolated!"—"Another Franklin Bouillon", the French Press emphasises that the French action was intended to avoid a rupture in the negotiations. which would be prejudicial to the whole world. The French papers disclaim the idea that M. Poincare intends to break the remaining Anglo-French ties, and state that the French Government communicated its intentions to London.

Reuter cables from Lausanne that the French *coup de theatre* has created an electrical atmosphere there and the situation has become most complicated. The French action is regarded as being an extraordinary eleventh-hour move. The Turks say they are preparing a counter-project.—Reuter.

STIRRING UP FRANCE AGAINST TURKEY.

BRITISH IMPERIALIST PROPAGAND A

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Press unanimously abuses France for what the papers consider are unacceptable terms in the draft of the Treaty of Lausanne. Charges of perfidy are mingled with threats of retaliation in Smyrna. The public had been led to believe that Mosul was the only difficulty; but they are dismayed to find that the questions of Capitulations, Ottoman Public Debt and the Thracian railway station at Karagatch figure disagreeably among the conditions.

The French are accused of trying to insert objectionable clauses to strengthen Britain's quarrel over Mosul. The newspaper "Yenigun" reminds France that in the event of a fresh war the last vestiges of the Ottoman Public Debt will disappear; and says that in any case the French have no business in Syria.

ONLY A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

General Pelle, the French Commissioner, insisted on seeing the Civil Governor, Adnana Bey, who is unwell, to inform him that the draft of the Treaty was only intended to serve as a basis for discussion.—Reuter.

DISPLAY OF BRITISH NAVAL FORCE

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Malta.—The light cruiser "Cardiff" with Admiral Chatfield aboard, will arrive here on 3rd February and is expected to proceed shortly afterwards to the Dardanelles. The battleship "Marlborough", the light cruiser "Caradoc", the destroyer leader "Montrose" and five destroyers are at Malta. The rest of the Mediterranean Fleet is now in Turkish waters.—Reuter.

BATTLESHIP "AJAX" IN HESITANT MOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Malta.—The battleship "Ajax" left Egyp for Chanak; but a later message reports she returned to Alexandria and is not going to the Dardanelles.—Reuter.

WAR GRAVES CLAUSE OF THE TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The clause in the Turkish draft treaty dealing with the war graves stipulates that Turkey shall grant the Allied Powers full rights over the sites of all cemeteries and memorials and shall pledge herself to respect them. It adds that she shall in particular grant the British Empire an area in Gallipoli where the Anzac cemeteries are situated.—Reuter.

GREEKS DENY EXISTENCE OF NEUTRAL ZONE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Athens.—The Greek Commander-in-Chief has declared that the neutral zone no longer exists and that the presence of the Turkish army in East Thrace in violation of the Mudania Convention has freed Greece from any engagement.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

REFUSES TO SIGN STRAITS CONVENTION

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Lausanne.—The Russian delegation has refused to sign the Straits convention.

LONDON PAPERS ON ANGLO-FRENCH ESTRANGEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Pending publication of the actual text of M. Poincare's Note to Angora papers in London are generally reserved in their comments on the occurrence which was heralded in sensational head lines yesterday. While not wishing, however, to attach too much importance to the incident they regret the indirect fashion in which news of the French Government's eleventh hour view reached London as calculatd to lead to further Anglo-French estrangement with consequent reaction on the situaton in Europe.—Reuter.

RATIFICATION OF RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Berlin.—The Russians and Germans have exchanged ratifications of the Rapallo Treaty.—Reuter.

CANADIAN FOUND DEAD NEAR LUXOR.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Luxor.—The body of a Canadian named Allan has been found murdered and robbed near Luxor. He had been missing from a private steamer on the Nile. The crime does not appear to be a political one.—Reuter.

NEW INDIAN TRADE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay takes over tomorrow the Indian Trade Commissionership from Mr. Frank Noyce, who is returning to Madras Civil Service. Mr. E. A. Kendall, formerly in the Civil Service in the United Provinces, is appointed secretary to the advisory committee on the Indian Section of the British Empire Exhibition, in succession to Sir John Cumming, who has resigned on account of ill-health.—Reuter.

TOWARDS DISARMAMENT.

The super-dreadnought "Conqueror" has gone to the yards for being broken up in accordance with the Washington Treaty.—Reuter.

MALEGAON CIVIL SUITS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NASIK, Jan. 31.

The hearing of the Malegaon Civil suits against the Government was resumed on Thursday the 25ht instant, and again on Monday the 29th instant, before Mr. Advani, District Judge. The case for the plaintiffs in two suits has been concluded, and the evidence for the plaintiffs in the third suit is being recorded. On Thursday Mr. Thakore, pleader for the plaintiffs in the first suit made an application to the District Judge praying that the period of the temporary injunction granted by the High Court against the defendants which was to remain in force till the end of January, might be extended till the 15th of February. The application stated that the plaintiffs had all long tried their best to see that the suit was heard and decided by the end of December last as directed by the High Court, but that on account of circumstances beyond the control of the plaintiffs and for no fault on their part the hearing had been postponed with the result that it was impossible for the Court to decide it before the expiry of the period of the injunction. It further pointed out that the plaintiffs had already furnished securities and urged that unless the period was extended they would have to suffer irreparable harm and substantial loss. The Government pleader did not admit the allegations made in the application regarding delay in the hearing of the suits, but did not object to the extension of the period of the injunction under the circumstances. The Court, therefore, passed an order granting the application. The hearing is adjourned till Tuesday when further evidence in the third suit will be recorded.

The U. P. Municipal Conference passed a resolution urging the removal of disqualifications in electoral rolls of released political prisoners and concluded the session. (A. P.)

IN DEFENCE OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)

got the English proverb which told them that rolling stones gathered no moss. In the same manner nations were judged by the work they had undertaken and accomplished. India to-day was on its trial. The National Congress—it was said that there was no higher body than the National Congress and no person could claim to be higher than it—had after mature deliberations and after mature decision at Gaya had put a programme before the country and the nation was on its trial. It was said in many quarters that the Gaya Congress resolutions were not representative of the nation. It was for them and for him to say whether it was a representative body, whether its decisions were to be carried out by them, or whether it was a scrap of paper which should be burnt to their disgrace and shame! Gaya Congress, he would say, was a historic Congress. The Gaya Congress was one which had declared to the world that the Indian nation and the Indian people had attained their manhood, their maturity, and declared their fitness for Swaraj in unequivocal terms. Swaraj was meant for the people. It was not meant for those who merely made speeches. It was not meant for the few who guided the deliberations of the Congress. Admittedly Swaraj was for the people! It could only be established when the people could think for themselves, decide for themselves and assert for themselves During the life of the Congress for so many years past, it was said that the decisions of the Congress were the decisions of the few, who were their leaders. But at Gaya in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi and the few leaders ranged against the delegates, the country did well for the first time in the life of the Congress. He asked them whether that decision was to be carried out by them or not. If they were not prepared to do it, well, they would have to confess that they were not yet fit for any freedom.

A SIMPLE PROGRAMME.

After all what was it that they were asked to do by the Gaya Congress? A very simple programme had been placed before the country. People who had been carrying on the khaddar programme vigorously had confessed that the movement was given a set back on account of the discouragement given to it. Spinning and weaving were not spoken of in the same high terms in which they were in the past by some. If Indians had not become steady after two years' regular struggle and after 25,000 of their patriots had been sent to jail, and after their foremost leader Mahatma Gandhi had been sent to jail, then they were not worthy of freedom. It as for that reason that Khaddar was put in the very forefront of their programme, even to-day. It was for that reason that a person who should have been living like a prince had given up everything and joined the movement for the organisation of the khaddar department, and was sitting there that night. (He referred to Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj). Then they had to remove untouchability and establish Hindu-Moslem unity. They were asked to collect 25 lakhs of rupees and enlist 50,000 volunteers. It was said by the leaders ranged against them that they would not be able to collect the 25 lakhs of rupees and it was, also, said that one single individual in India could pay that sum. Twenty-five lakhs was not an impossible task for the people; but that sum paid by Mr. Bajaj was not of any value. When some leaders in the Special Congress at Calcutta offered as an alternative to suspension of their practice as lawyers, all the fees amounting to lakhs of rupees which they would earn to the National fund, Mahatma Gandhi said they might give crores of rupees, but that sum would not have one-thousandth part of the value which their suspension would show. They had to collect the 25 lakhs therefore, by means of small collections. Mr. Prakasam then spoke of the need of enlisting volunteers for the Congress work, in order to prepare the people for the civil disobedience campaign. The London "Times" had recently said having regard to the Congress and the events during the past few months in this country that Indians were getting back into their old spirit of obedience. That was the certificate which they gave them before the movement was launched, and the next few months would show their rulers whether Indians had regained their old habit of implicit obedience to the order of them rulers. Continuing he said that N. C. O. was not dead and even Germany was applying it to-day. If they wanted Swaraj they would have to deserve it and work for it.

MR. G. B. DESHPANDE.

Mr. G. B. Deshpande said he had worked for a long time with the people who were now working against the N.C.O. to-day. There it might be asked, why was he working for N.C.O. It had been said that he was responsible for the theory of responsive N.C.O. He pleaded guilty to that charge, but the times had changed. They were not the same now as they were then. People wanted to get out of the atmosphere of co-operation and they got hold of responsible cooperation, as the first step, and Lok Tilak would never have decided for a moment that they should stick to that for ever. He would not have decided for a moment that after N.C.O. they should go back to full cooperation, Lok Tilak's whole life was spent in N.C.O. with the Government. They were convinced that cooperation was no longer of any use and N.C.O. was therefore taken up. At Nagpore they decided upon N.C.O. because they had no confidence in the Government and what had happened since then, what had the Government given them, since, to make them change their minds? What was given by Government to them to induce them to change their mind? They all admitted that things had come to such a pass that they they had to resort to N.C.O. Those very people who were now opposing N.C.O. had advocated it at Nagpore and they had changed the resolution then accordingly. The Nagpore resolution was passed unanimously with the consent of all parties and now it was said that to please the Mahatma, who had promised Swaraj within one year, they had adopted the resolution. And now they wanted to go back on that resolution after solemnly approving it in the open Congress. If they wanted to establish Swaraj in India, they would have to adopt other means than they had adopted now. They would have to make great sacrifices, commensurate with the object they had in view. Unless they had tried the N.C.O. programme fully, they could not say that it had failed them.

It had been said that his opponents were willing to do anything for the sake of unity and that a signed paper was given to him in order that he might write down any conditions he liked on it. To that he had only one answer to make, that such a paper was never handed to him for if he had been given one he would have settled the dispute at once.

Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj then spoke.

BENGAL FLOODS AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 6)

in the floods in the same way as the rice harvest. This has been evident to the naked eye from the vast number of fisher-birds at every fishing station. I have also seen the baskets of the fishermen loaded with fish. Therefore, it has been clear to me, that the Musalman villagers, with their meat diet, have been able to eke out their little stores of rice and to pull through. But it is equally evident that their reserves are running very low indeed, and that now they are not far from the point of destitution.

Another thing may also account for a good deal. These Musalman villagers seem to have a certain self-reliance and endurance given to them by their religion itself, in the face of this great adversity. They have taken in hand to repair their losses with energy and initiative, without giving way to despair. Again and again, in the course of conversation, when I expressed sympathy with them, they said quietly and simply—"It is the will of God." This thought supported them and made them strong.

I have noticed one thing, wherever I have gone. The Hindu workers, who are with me (they are all, without exception, Hindu volunteers in this area) are entirely trusted and loved by these villagers who are Musalmans. There seems to be no feeling of religious distinction here at all in this humanitarian work. Sometimes, in the attitude of these Musalman villagers, I seem to see the remembrance of their Hindu ancestral traditions coming up to the surface. For instance, the young Swami from Assam, who is the leader of our party, and whose very dress betoken at once the Hindu religious life, is evidently revered by these Muhammadans, and he is worthy of their reverence. The tenderness and sympathy of the volunteer workers have won all hearts. It is a true happiness to go to the villages with them and to watch the very deep affection, which has sprung up between them and the people. Such relationships of love and sympathy are lasting, and these young volunteers will go back to their work in the world with their minds transformed and their perspective of life altered. This friendship with the poor will be an abiding possession.

The very brief account I have here given of the psychology of the Muhammadan villagers would be altogether incomplete, if I did not lay stress, in conclusion, on the unspeakable help at such a crisis, which the very presence of the Bengal Relief Committee workers has been in restoring courage and bringing back hope when it was very nearly dead. For though the direct personal religious factor of Islam has been very great indeed, yet at the same time the touch of human sympathy shown by the volunteers has brought more intimately near that very assurance of the providence of God on which all religious faith finally rests. Far more vital, even, than the material support afforded by the workers to the villagers, has been this spiritual support which has been given to their faith in God. The fact, that this has come to them mainly at the hands of Hindus, seems to have made it all the more precious. In the depths of their hearts, they have felt that God has not forsaken them and this has made them both patient and brave.

(To be continued.)

APPRECIATION OF SIR IBRAHIM'S SERVICES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DHULIA, Jan. 30.

A meeting of the Anjumani Islam, Dhulia was held last night and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—The Anjuman feels the approaching retirement of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla from his present office with regret and places on record its deep and grateful appreciation of his services to the country and the Moslem community. (2) The Anjuman requests Government to appoint a Mahomedan in the place of Sir Ibrahim to the office of the Executive Councillor.

MR. COUSINS HONOURED.

BY TOKIO UNIVERSITY.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

TOKIO, Jan. 31

The Tokio University has conferred the Degree of Doctor of Literature on Mr. J. H. Cousins, a former Professor. Unusual interest has been evinced because this is the first time in the University's history that such an honour has been conferred on a foreigner.

TWO MORE ARRESTS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

During the search at the City Congress Committee's office yesterday the police took away forty-two volunteers' belts, about a thousand pictures of the Lawrence Statue posters and papers in connection with the Lawrence Statue, volunteers pledge forms and some letters in connection with the Statue.

Two more Congress workers were arrested to-day including the Secretary of the City Congress Committee.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

Little has appeared in the Indian Press about Indian Immigration to Mauritius for which a Deputation hailing from there is anxiously waiting at Delhi interviewing and canvassing; and noticing signs in the Anglo-Indian Press circles to boom the Deputation and its "laudable" object. I have been prompted to make elaborate enquiries about the credentials of the Deputation, its real aim and object, the social, economic and political condition of Indians in the colony, with special reference to the position of Indian Labour, and the the necessity and prospect of any further emigration to the colony. It is well that the public should be apprised of the real position and forewarned, as this Deputation is meeting the Standing Committee attached to the Revenue Department, which is the Department in charge of Emigration—and representatives of the Government of India, on the 26th idem.

The total population of Mauritius is said to be 3 lakhs 80 thousand, out of whom about 2 lakhs and 60 thousand are Indians. The majority of the latter hail from U. P. and Bihar. The non-Indian population is composed of a few Englishmen, some descendants of old French Settlers and Negroes of hybrid breed. The entire population with very few exceptions works either on Sugar plantations or in Sugar manufactories. There are about 45 sugar mills, all of which are owned by non-Indians, with one solitary exception which is owned by a Mahratta gentleman, by name Lachman Rama, whose father went and settled there after the Mutiny, and who forms one of the Deputation that is here. The majority of the Indians are "coolies" employed either in factories or on plantations, and the rest are mainly *small* plantation holders.

CREDENTIALS OF THE DELEGATION

Your readers must be aware that after the appalling conditions of Indentured Labour came to light, emigration of Indian Labour to the colonies, including Mauritius, was stopped. Ever since that time there has been a dearth of labour in Mauritius. The Government have large Irrigation, Sanitation and Development Schemes to put into execution. But the main demand for *cheap* labour comes from the large plantation holders and big manufacturers *who are mostly Non-Indians*. It is said that the boom in the prices of sugar in the post-war days raised the wages of labourers in Mauritius, and now many Indian labourers having from their savings purchased small plots of land, have become independent small planters. The result has been that the big manufacturers, the planters and Government, all of whom want cheap labour, have combined to send the delegation that is now in this country for the purpose of importing into Mauritius Indian labour *on a cheap and unrestricted* scale.

The present delegation consists of Government nominees, representatives of big land-holders, and manufacturers. There are three Indians on the Deputation. One is Lachman Rama—a big planter and sugar mill owner, already mentioned; the second is Mr. Gazdar, who is said to have come into possession of large plantations there on account of the patronage of Europeans by getting them cheap Indian Labour. And the third is "Sardar" Askarn Singh. His title of "Sardar" shows that he has worked as an "overseer" on the plantations of Europeans for many years, for a "Sardar" in Mauritius means an "overseer," and the rest are European Official and Non-official members. The result of allowing these people to have unrestricted labour from India would be that the Mauritius Government would have cheap labour for their development schemes, large plantation holders and sugar mill-owners will have labour on lower wages, but the persons who would be hit hard are the Indian labourers already there, and the small Indian plantation holders. *Both of these classes are unrepresented in the delegation and I am informed that they organised meetings in Mauritius and protested against free importation of labour on cheap terms in Mauritius, because that would mean lower wages for the labourers owing to large supply of labour, while the small Indian Planters would suffer as a result of the competition of the European Planters, whose object is to get more and cheaper labour.*

POLITICAL STATUS.

As to the political status of Indians in the colony, the following facts will speak for themselves:

The colony is a Crown Colony, with a legislature composed of 16 nominees of Government and 10 elected representatives. None of the elected representatives is an Indian. While only two out of th sixteen nominated members are Indian. Even in the case of the Municipalities, the Indians are no better. Their prospect in public services is no brighter, there being hardly any Indians in them. And this is due to no lack of qualified Indians, as there are many Indians educated at the local Royal College Whatever may be the position of Indians in theory,—and I have heard quite a lot about the equal status of Indians, and the rivers of milk any honey flowing for him in the island,—the above figures in the face of the glaring fact that over two-thirds of the entire population of the island is Indian, speaks for itself and requires no comment It tells us what the status of Indian *practice* is. Let the Delegation publicly speak in defence of the present position and there will be time to smash their mumbling arguments and explode their whole case. The arguments that I have heard advanced on their behalf are not worth spending any ink and paper upon.

CONDITION OF LABOUR.

As regards the condition of the Indian labourers, I may at once inform your readers that although recruitment of Indentured Labour from India was stopped as early as 1916, and the abolition of the system in other colonies including Fiji took place soon after, *it was last year* that the benevolent Government of the Island of Mauritius, which is now showing solicitude for the well-being of the half-starving inhabitants of this country by encouraging *Free* and *Unrestricted* immigration to its colony, stopped the barbarous system. This one fact alone should be sufficient to put the Indian Government and the people on guard and to make them examine any proposals for emigration with the greatest caution and thoroughness before countenancing them.

I shall revert to the subject, if necessary. In the meantime let us see how the Standing Emigration Committee deals with the Deputation and their proposals.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

BEGGARS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am very thankful to Mr. H. J. Davis, one of the secretaries of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee, for giving reply to my letter regarding the treatment of vagrant beggars, in your issue of the 26th Instant. But while doing so he left the principal point untouched and dealt with unimportant side issues. I therefore request you to spare a little space for me in your valuable paper once more. Citizens of Bombay are well known for their charitable disposition and one is at a loss to know while several Annachhatras and Sadavartas are conducted and lacs of rupees are spent in feeding and sheltering the idlers, vagabonds and loafers who are a nuisance to the society why the appeal for donations to the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee be ineffective. Owing to this monetary difficulty, no doubt the Committee is unable to make further improvement involving expenditure in their work.

But the chief suggestion made by me does not require more money. It requires a better organization. Leaving aside the question of able-bodied beggars for the present. The immediate need in this connection is of making adequate provision for dying beggars. Sick and helpless beggars awaiting death are often seen on the pavements of the roads and even the institution 'intended merely as a temporary asylum' must be able to take care of them. I have said in my previous letter that I have come across several cases of this sort. To illustrate one, some two months back I saw a blind man, about 30 years old, well-built, but completely deprived of sight bitterly crying on the pavement opposite to the General Post Office. That scene was such a pitiable one that I could not walk further without asking him the reason for crying. I was told that his helper left him alone some three days back and he had nothing to eat during that time. Having some urgent work to do at that time I could not do more than giving him some food from a restaurant merely to relieve him of the trouble temporarily and promising to send him to the Beggars' Camp the next day. The 6 cases that I alone picked up on 12th instant, at the time of the beggar collection of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee were in a helpless state. Some of them were not even able to move. But all were willing to accompany me to the Beggars' Camp. I believe the Committee by forming centres for different parts of the city should be able to remove more helpless beggars from the road without much difficulty and without incurring more expenditure.

It is quite true that the Legislation is inadequate in this connection and we have no legal power to remove even a beggar who is unquestionably a nuisance to the public. But before demanding legislation people must be educated to take correct view of the question and to stop indiscriminate charity. They must know that to dole out copper and nickel coins in public streets to every applicant is to help those who do not deserve help to the neglect of those who are dying for want of food and medical help. Unless this is done legislative measures will be of little use.

Besides to accommodate all those different kinds of beggars we shall have to provide refuges at different places with different arrangements. If no such provision is made before legislation where can we accommodate the thousands of beggars that will have to be brought under control? I agree that all this will require money and therefore I suggest that if there is no money let us do first what we can do without money. It must be also remembered that there are very few fortunate institutions in Bombay which get ample monetary help merely by sending out appeals.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. NAIK,
Life-worker, Social Service League, Bombay.

Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Parel, Jan. 29.

An unfortunate gun accident befell Capt. F. E. Smith who was testing a rifle of an Hyderabad nobleman. The bolt appears to have blown back shattering Capt. Smith's cheekbone and injuring the eye. He is, however, progressing favourably at King Edwards Hospital.

A Secunderabad message says, Mrs. Rassell, the wife of the Hon. the Resident, opened an industrial exhibition at the Alwar Jathra a yearly festival held at the "Jagir" of Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad. Thousands of people were present at the "Jathra" and the Maharajah had invited 300 guests to an at home in the exhibition grounds. Samples of all the industrial products of the Hyderabad state were displayed.

A special convocation of the Rangoon University will be held on the 2nd February to confer the degree of Doctor of laws on Sir Reginald Craddock the first Chancellor in recognition of his services to education and learning in Burma.

THE NEW PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some critics do not give us credit for being a party within the Congress while others dismiss with incredulity our very claim to be within the Congress. The ungenerous attitude of the former does not disturb my equanimity in the least. The critics of that class merely offer an opinion on our conduct. But they do us an irreparable wrong who doubt the sincerety of our purpose and question the fact of our being a party within the Congress.

The position of the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party in this respect is neither peculiar nor without a precedent. In the recent history of the Congress there were three occasions when parties within that body sprag up and imparted nourishment and vitality to the decaying parent institution. The first of these is known to Indian history as the Bengal Extremist party which arose with the failure of the Benares Congress to adopt the famous "Boycott Resolution". Mr. Tilak, Babu Bipin Chandra Pal, Babu Arbinda Ghosh and in a great measure Lala Lajpat Rai were the sponsers and leaders of this party. The party engaged in energetic propaganda during the ensuing months and the next Congress at Calcutta marked a great advance over the last session owing predominently to the effort of the new Extremist Party. Next in order appeared the Home Rule party of Mrs. Annie Besant. The Home Rule League became popular in 1917. Most of the prominent Congressmen of the day joined it with enthusiasm. When Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya declined to join it on the ground that he preferred to belong to the Congress and to no other sister or daughter body he was assailed by the very people who today denounce us for forming another party within the Congress. The Home Rule League helped and strengthened the Congress organisation in no mean degree and genuine and profound gratitude was felt towards it by Nationalists all over the country. Lastly, came the Swaraj Sabha of Mahatma Gandhi. While the Special Congress of Calcutta was still holding its sessions. Mahatma Gandhi gathered together a small number of men in the room of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and formed the Swaraj Sabha with himself as its President and Messrs. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shanker Lal Banker as its Secretaries. This association was brought into existence to carry on the propaganda of non-cooperation in case the Special Congress rejected the same. With characteristic candour the Mahatma acknowledged the antagonistic tendency of the Sabha to the Congress and yet claimed for its sworn protagonists an assured place within the Congress. For a wonder, many who then supported Mahatmaji in that view appear as our implacable enemies to-day. Goldsmith familiarized us with the delicious phenomenon of "Fools who came to scoff remained to pray." If he knew more varied types of humanity the distinction of poetic immorality at east would have fallen to the lot of fickle-minded inconsistency.

The Indian National Congress was saved thrice from the death of stagnation by the appearance of parties within its commodious fold. But ignorance and prejudice often lure us into mistaking our saviour for an accursed enemy and the suspicion with which every new venture in the political field is looked upon is to be ascribed to that ancient frailty of human nature. Of course, the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party will have to attempt a great deal before it can lay claim to the noble title of saviour of the Congress. For my part, I am certain that its achievements will be made easy of accomolishment if its members will cultivate the healthy feeling of glorying in their connection with the party of their choice. A half-hearted allegiance or an unreasonable reluctance to be temporarily at cross purposes with the Congress may prove bigger impediments to success than they commonly appear.

But there is yet another class of critics which does not bother about such niceties as a party being within or without the Congress. It objects to all kinds of parties except the parent party of the Indian National Congress. According to it the ideal of unity is to be maintained at all costs and under all conditions. I am not a lover of parties but I am not, I hope, an impractical visionary either. In the peculiar conditions of India, you cannot, fear, avoid parties. Not that I am under the spell of exploded political theories. Sir Henry Maine, for instance, ascribes the psychological origin of parties to the "primitive combativeness of mankind." I do not say that we as a people suffer from "combativeness' any more than other races or that we suffer from it at all. I do not have my theory of inevitability of parties in India so much on conditions that obtain everywhere. The fact that produces misgivings in my mind is the intensely religious temperament of the vast bulk of the Indian community. A religious-minded community cannot be free from parties in the political field. I do not, however, propose to elaborate this abstract psychological proposition at this place. I wish only to express my hope and belief that the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party will prove a blessing to the Congress just as its predecessor did in the recent past.—Yours, etc.

KAPILDEVA MALAVIYA.

Allahabad, Jan. 27.

GIFT TO INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Legislative Assembly to-day Sir Frederic Whyte, President, announced amidst applause that Sir William Geary who had been travelling in India and who was interested in the welfare of the Indian Legislature had made a gift to the library of seventy interesting parliamentary records of English History. These records were mainly in the form of reports of the proceedings of the House of Commons and in some cases also of the House of Lords from 1688 to about 1830. The Assembly then authorised the President to convey to Sir William Geary their unanimous thanks for his gift and his substantial pledge of his interest in the welfare of the Legislature.

ALL BURMA SANGHA CONFERENCE.

REV. UTTOMA ON SWARAJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, January 31.

A large number of Hypongis Bhuddist priests representing, it is stated about 2000 Sanghas were present at the annual session of the All-Burma Sangha Conference at Hanzada. The principal speaker at the conference was Rev. U. Uttoma, the leader of the extreme political party who urged boycott of foreign goods, establishment of arbitration courts and development of national education. He asked Hypongis to organise themselves.

Speaking on the question of separation of India from Burma he said that the Burmese opinion of all shades was dead against separation. Swaraj must precede all ideas of separation. They with Indians could more easily attain it than single-handed and alone. After they had got Swaraj they could be separated. He believed that India did not desire that Burma should be with her if Burmans did not choose it.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The industrial disputes for the 12 months of 1922 are reviewed in the January issue of the Labour Gazette.

During the year there were in all 143 disputes involving 181,723 workpeople. The outstanding events of the year were the lock-out of 18,000 workers in six cotton mills at Sholapur in March 1922, the one day strike of 61,000 workers in 34 Bombay Mills on 1st August 1922, the Bombay Tramway strike during September and October 1922 affecting about 2000 workers, and the general strike in November 1922 at Ahmedabad in the Throstle Departments of 29 mills involving 9,000 workpeople.

The total number of working days lost during the period was 756,747. March 1922 was, in respect of the number of working days lost, the worst month for industrial disputes. This was due to the lock-out in the six mills at Sholapur.

An analysis of the disputes shows that 45 per cent. were due to question of pay, 15 per cent. to bonus, 14 per cent. to personal causes which include dismissals, re-instatement, or similar causes, 10 per cent. to leave and hours and 16 per cent. to other causes. The chief characteristics of these strikes were:—(a) the frequency of the strike without notice; (b) the absence of any clearly defined grievance before striking; (c) the multiplicity and sometimes the extravagance of the claims put forward after the strike has begun; and (d) the frequent absence of any effective organisation to formulate the claims of the operatives and to secure respect for any settlement which may be made

As the cotton mill industry is the main industry of the Presidency, the number of disputes in the textile industry was, as is to be expected, by far the largest. During the year under review 84 per cent. of the disputes were in this industry. The percentages of the disputes in the other main industries were:—Transport 1 per cent. Engineering 4 per cent.; and Miscellaneous 11 per cent.

The record shows that, of all the disputes settled during the year, 75 per cent. were in favour of the employers, 14 per cent. in favour of the employees, and 11 per cent. were compromised.

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